The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 76 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
23th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia †	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
6th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
10th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
†This vessel will call at Naples.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA". 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS, only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	Rs. 594	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.	
,, LONDON	Rs. 627	Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.
164

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. ,,	4th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6103	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4995	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinone	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Specia Features.
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
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Economical management.
WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—
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SECRETARIES.
31, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
†Merton Hall		11th April.	
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	....	25th May . ‡
City of Calcutta A&C	7630‡	....	10th June. ‡
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	2 th June...
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24th June...	....
City of York A&C	7811‡	....	24th June..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
†These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	658	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles,out from Liverpool	--	999	--	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers' have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Lioyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 30th March 11 a.m. †P. D.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 2nd April 9 a.m. ‡P. D.
LILASA, 2184, Fri. 3rd April, 6 a.m. Direct & C. M.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 2nd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mehomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARALA" 3, 148, tons, on Thursday, the 2nd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3118 Thursday 2nd April
*PALAMCOTTA .....2113 ,, 18th ,,
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
28th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	
CYCLE	

AND LIFT INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

MANAGER for India—G. M. ROSE.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031,
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FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

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Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
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BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ENTIRELY SOLD OUT

We beg to notify that owing to the demand for "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS our stock of No. 5 models has been entirely exhausted. The manufacturers have been unable to ship our cabled orders in time to meet the insistent demand for "ROYALS."

Orders may, however, be registered with us for execution in rotation when fresh stocks arrive.

The following models, however, are still available:—

No. 1. model (Foolscap 11 Inches carriage) Rs. 275
No. 6. ,, (Brief 15 ,, ,,) ,, 350
No. 7. ,, (Policy 19 ,, ,,) ,, 395

THE ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

SOLE AGENTS **MARCKS & Co., Ltd.** BOMBAY & POONA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LD.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists.

OFFERS.

Special Compreheusive Po .

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
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Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

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FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
owflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
hite Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books applied gratis on application.
Manager.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per Line.....	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGANI and Mahabaleshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABALESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1089a

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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WANTED Agents on salary. Apply to THE IMPERIAL PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, DELHI. 2010

WANTED immediately FIRST CLASS DENTAL MECHANIC. Apply Drs. BOYES and CARR, Dental Surgeons, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2019

WANTED TO BUY in lots Thacker & Co., Ld., and Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., SHARES. Apply with price required and number to DALPATRAM N. MEHTA, Lumda Pole, Khadia, Ahmedabad. 1407

WANTED, for a Native State, a EUROPEAN EDUCATIONIST of Indian experience. Salary Rs. 700 with free house. Kindly address to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2048

WANTED an Eurasian or East Indian CUTTER having good experience for Gent's Tailoring Co. Apply sharp to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1402

A COOK for Officers' Mess, 1st York and Lancaster Regt., Jubbulpore. Wages Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, may be sent to MESS PRESIDENT. 1343

MEDICAL.—WANTED AT ONCE. A good all round young European Doctor to assist another in a growing practice in Bengal. Good prospects for smart man. Address "MEDICO," Messrs. COX & Co., Calcutta. 1348

WANTED—A thoroughly competent full time BUILDING MAISTRY or OVERSEER, Wages Rs. 40 per mensem with prospects of a year's employment. Mahomedan or Parsee preferred. Apply 11—4 p.m., to F. G. B. HAWKINS, Improvement Trust. 2012

WANTED employment as Assistant Manager or Spinning Master, by Roorkee graduate in Spinning and holder of second class Board of Trade certificate. Three years practical experience. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 2056

WANTED—A full-trained EUROPEAN NURSE is required for the Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Ry. Salary Rs. 130—5—140 with furnished quarters, and two months' leave in the year.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, Hooghly District, Bengal. 1406

PARSI YOUTH strong in English good correspondent, with fair knowledge of science desires POST as TRAVELLING SECRETARY or REPRESENTATIVE or in commercial or industrial concerns, as apprentice in journalistic line. Would help in starting a lucrative business as working partner hard working and reliable. Satisfaction guranteed. Apply to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2065

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WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
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Analytical Chemistry	Mining
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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AES.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED by a young lady (English) pupils in English, Piano, and Mandoline. Apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2059

WANTED trained experienced TEACHER for Standard V and VI for School in hills. Apply Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2068

WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished FLAT in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

WANTED in July a Professor of Philosophy. Good salary and prospects for a well qualified man.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Bareilly College. 1342

WANTED a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon, pay Rs. 40 p. m. with quarters, light, water and fuel free. Preference will be given to a man knowing vadic medicines —Apply to the MANAGER, Nimaj State, Marwar. 1404

WANTED.—3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Telegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1341

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Resident Medical Officer to the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 150 per month for the seven months the hospital is open. Fees for maternity cases and a free house.—Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Naini Tal. 1341

WANTED, for a Native State, a MUNICIPAL SECRETARY. Salary Rs. 125/- (inclusive of horse allowance) rising to 150/-. Applicants must have experience of municipal work. Please write enclosing copies of certificates which will not be returned to Box No. 357, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2048

WANTED immediately Certificated Assistant Mistress for Primary Department of Christ Church Day School (mixed), Simla. Church of England.
Latin and Piano a qualification.
Salary Rs. 105 p.m.
Apply with copy of certificate and testimonials to HEAD MASTER. 1403

WANTED as soon as possible—A First Assistant Mistress for the Girls' School. Trained Kindergarten Teacher, with English, qualifications.
Applications to be sent in as soon as possible to—
REV. G. D. BARNE, M.A.,
Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum,
1340 Sanawar

WANTED:—A DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS for two little boys, 5 and 3 years of age, Kindergarten training essential. Must be PURE EUROPEAN, and under 30 years of age of pleasant disposition and fond of children. Residence in Bombay, hills or seaside in hot weather. Liberal salary and pleasant home in refined Indian family. Apply to Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1813a

WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON, on Rs 100/- rising to Rs 150/- P. M., by annual increments of Rs 25/-. Free moderately furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Preference given to graduates of one of the Indian universities. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to
MAJOR W. G. NADAKARNI,
Chief Medical Officer & Sanitary Commissioner,
2049 Gwalior State.

WANTED A MOTOR FOREMAN.—An experienced European to take charge of the NEW MOTOR Department opened in connection with the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay, Frere Road. One who is thoroughly conversant with Motor Machinery and Electric appliances need only apply. Good salary. Full time necessary.

Also WANTED CHAUFFEURS and native WORKMEN to work under the Superintendent. 1985.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 Cylinder Argyll MOTOR CAR 14 H. P. hood, canopy, all usual accessories, good working order.
S. R. SUBEDAR,
2046 16, Apollo Street.

ADD TO YOUR INCOME! No capital required, no risk, whole or part time. Sell our productions on commission. Footwear, Harness, Bags, Trunks, any Leather or Leather Article. Price Lists and particulars from THE CHROME LEATHER Co., B.B.C. MADRAS. 2008

HANDS & SON, Jubbulpore, have the following series of Lantern Slides for sale.
1. Masterpieces of Modern Art.
2. A Way at the 300.
3. The Bible and the Monuments.
4. The Romance of a Reign (Queen Victoria's) made by the Woodbury Process. At London prices plus duty and share of freight. 1339

FOR SALE.—Property of Officers at the Cavalry School.
G. A. G. SEAGULL, rising eleven yrs.
2. B. A. G. REPULSE, 11 yrs.
3. Br. C. B. G. DURBAR, 6 yrs.
4. Blk. W. M. ESTELLE, 8 yrs.
5. Ch. W. G. JERRY, 7 yrs.
6. B. C. B. M. PRETTY POLLY, 9 yrs.
7. B. A. H. LANCELOT, 8 yrs.
8. G. A. G. MUSTAPHA, 8 yrs.
9. B. A. H. JOHN MORLEY, 6 yrs.
10. Br. W. G. A. B., 9 yrs.

The above can be seen and tried at Jubbulpore until March 28th. Up to various weights. Prices from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500.
For particulars apply to S. RAILSTON, 18th Lancers, c/o H. B. LEAROYD, Esq., Jubbulpore. 1350

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE a Bargain, Owner going to the hills—A Humberette Cycle Car new last month in splendid running order, most economical, cost Rs. 2,900 with extras price Rs. 1,600 no offers.—Apply RAJ KUMAR ANAND SINGH, Meerut. 1405

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred ½ H. P. Oil Engine water cooling, ignition tube, self oiling with water tank, dynamo and Cabal wire. Worth Rs. 200.
Bargain, Rs. 75 only.
Apply to LOCO. FOREMAN, O. R. Ry., Lhaksar. 1299

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE. B.W.M. EVORA, I.P.A.C., aged. A good heavy weight Pony, has played in tounaments. Snaffle mouth, excellent across country, and good jumper. Has carried a lady and would make delightful lady's hack. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to J.T. TURNER, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. 1337

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Dark Grey W. G. about 16 hands, 9 years. Up to weight. Good mouth and manners, and carries a lady. Active and safe across country, would make good pig-sticker. Believed quite sound. Broken to harness but not trapped recently. Price Rs. 800.
Open to reasonable offer.
Apply to P. HEMINGWAY, I.C.S.,
1337 Betul, C. P.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME AT ONCE. B. W. M. NANCY, rising 7, I. P. A. C. life. Well measured, will make first class polo pony. Perfest lady's hack and fast trapper. Up to 12 stone. Absolutely sound. Rs. 850 (near offer).
English Buggy, excellent condition, yellow bicycle wheels, very smart. Also set good black English harness, lamps, etc. Tyres used six months. Cost without harness, Rs. 600 last July. Rs. 450 (near offer).
Turnout, Rs. 1,150.
Apply Capt. K. E. COOPER,
1336 110th Mahratta L. I., Belgaum.

A 3 H.-P. Free engine, 2 speed gear, All-days and Onions 1913 model Motor Bicycle, in perfect running order, complete with 3 butt ended inner tubes. (1 new), acetylene lamp and generator, pump, full repair outfit and spares, condition good : s new. Not run 700 miles. Price Rs. 750, offers considered.
Also the property of Capt. J. L. BUXTON, gone home.
A Bay Waler Horse, aged, 16 hands. Very good pigsticker and quiet to ride. Has been laid up owiug to fall, but is now going sound. Price Rs. 400, offers considered.
Apply J. D. CALVERT, Rifle Brigade, The Fort, Delhi. 1349

FOR SALE.—OWNER TRANSFERRED.
Br. W. M. QUEENIE BOWAN, 6 yrs., 14-1 C. T. C. Rs. 1,800.
2. G. W. M., LADY AMHERST, 6 yrs., 14 hds. C. T. C., by Amherst ex Lady Mary. Rs. 1,700.
3. B. Arab Geld. LITTLE DIAMOND, aged, Tournament pony, well-bred. Rs. 900 or offer.
All light weight ponies and believed absolutely sound, 1 and 2 are exceptionally fast and should do well in good company on the flat. Bought last autumn and now playing slow chukkers and coming on well.
For further particulars apply Capt. F. B. SHETTLE, I.M.S., Sholapur.
The ponies can be seen and tried in Goona on application to POLO SECRETARY, 38th C. I. H. 1351

FOR SALE.—12 H.-P. 4 Cylinder Staines' Simplex Car, Coventry Simplex Engine, 2 seater with dickey. Rotax lighting equipment with 7 electric lamps. Stewart precision carburettor. Tyres nearly new. In excellent running order and complete with horn, hood, stepney and spares ..... Rs. 2,250
2¼ F. N. Motor Bicycle with 2 speed gear, tyres in good order. Old but quite serviceable and in good running order ..... ,, 300
Astronomical Telescope, 9½ inch mirror on heavy equatorial stand, divided circles, 7 eye-pieces, a first class instrument ..... ,, 500
Sold as owner is going home.
Captain A. ff. GARRETT, R.E.,
1344 Kamptee, C. P.

TO BE LET.

PALLI HILL—BANDRA:—Portion of a Bungalow to be let from the 1st May. Apply to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2014

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

TO BE LET at Panchgani April-June "BRIGHT-LANDS" sitting, dining and three bedrooms, fully furnished. For particulars apply Dr. P. M. TALYARKHAN, Chopatty. 2029

TO LET—Furnished Bungalow of the late Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee on Bandra Hill near the Protestant Church. Apply to No. 362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2074.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two Office Rooms commodious, well-lighted and airy, in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. Size 34ft. X 12ft. and 34ft. X 24ft. Electric lift available. Rent moderate. Apply QUEEN & SAXBY, Insurance Counsel. 2064

ANDHERI, TO BE LET bungalow "COSY NOOK" immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MALI on premises or to A. WEIGHELL, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort. 2058

TO BE LET.—A small neat residence in Elphinstone Cir partly furnished. Rent Rs. 60 only from 1st May. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2051

TO BE LET.— A small office in Dalal Street for Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2038
House Telephone No. 458. 2051

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER 1st APRIL, 1914, the Trustees' DUTY PAID GOODS WHAREHOUSES (excepting the old Post Office Warehouse at Town Bunder and the Dangerous Goods Warehouse at Sewri) will be transferred from the Traffic to the Docks Department of the Port Trust.
The designation of the Trustees' Officer thereafter in charge of the PRINCE'S, VICTORIA & ALEXANDRA DOCKS & WAREHOUSES will be,—
THE MANAGER.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS,
Prince's Dock, Bombay.
to whom all communication should be addressed and all Docks and Warehouse charges be made payable.
By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
25th March, 1914. 2061

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 752 of 1910.

KERBELLA, BEGUM OF BOMBAY, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Nurse, residing at Chore Bazar, without the Port of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1. EBRAHIM;
2. BABUBAI alias JENABBI, widow of AHMED SHA;
3. MIRA SAHEB KADAR SAHEB, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 21st day of October, 1911, it was ordered inter alia that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 15,000 in full satisfaction of all her claims within four months from the date of sealing of the said decree and that in default of payment of the aforesaid sum within the time aforesaid the said 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants should pay interest on the said amount at six per cent. per annum from the date of decree until payment.
AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 11th day of November, 1913, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant as beneficiary and the 2nd and 3rd defendants as executrix and executor of the will of Hooseini Begum in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—
All those two pieces of Government newly assessed land or ground with the messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doctor Street and Mutton Street respectively without the Fort of Bombay both together containing by admeasurement 403 4/9ths square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 16901, Old Survey No. 1350, New Survey No. 4668 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7056, Street Nos. 50 to 60 and C. Ward No. 7107/7108, Street Nos. 45 and 47 and bounded as follows, thas is to say on or towadrs the East by Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Mutton Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essufali Mula and on or towards the South by the Imambada property.
NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at the hour of 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.
The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—
The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 304-9-4 on account of rent and notice fee.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants as aforesaid to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants as aforesaid have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1914.
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 2050

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

THE FORTYFIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st March 1914 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time). to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audit Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed, from Wednesday the 18th March 1914, to Monday the 6th April 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 10th March 1914. 1866

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 383 of 1899.

GOOLAM MAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL NOORANI ..... Plaintiff.
SALLEH MAHOMED HAJI AHMED NOORANI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1913, the following three valuable immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at the respective premises as follows:—
Lot No. I, hereinafter described, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.); Lot No. II, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.); and Lot No. III, on Friday, the 17th day of April, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). The property comprised in Lot No. II, will be put up for sale on the aforesaid date in the first instance in one lot, and if not be sold, it will be put up for sale in five separate lots, as hereniafter mentioned.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants respectively in Lots Nos. I, II, and III hereinafter described:—
LOT No. I.—ALL those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land, (now formed into one), together with the messuages, tenements, buildings or dwelling houses, standing thereon, situate at Kambeker Street, (formerly known as Memonwada or Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street), in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, stated in the Decree hereunder to contain by admeasurement 437 square yards, but containing by actual admeasurement 449 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1323, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1014 and 1015, Street Nos. 61-63 and 65-67-69 (2) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Bai Aishabai, widow of Haji Jan Mahomed Jusub, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Abdul Karim Haji, and on or towards the West by the Kambekar Street, aforesaid together with all rights, lights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging.
LOT No. II.—ALL those several pieces or parcels of land or ground of Government Tokatenure as appears by the Collector's bills now forming one property (including the small detached plot), bearing New Survey No. 2, 2372) together with the bungalow, chawls and other buildings and structures standing thereon situate at Sewree Road (near Jackeria Bunder), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated in the Decree herein to contain by admeasurement 32,620 (thirty-two thousand six hundred and thirty) square yards, or thereabouts as shown by the Collector's Bills but containing by actual admeasurement 31,831 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's New Survey Nos. 1/2387, 1/2375, 2/2372, 1/2374, 1, 2373, and 2/2388, Collector's Old Nos. 219 and 181, New Nos. 14431, 14432, 14366, and A/14384 and others and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 1229, 1230, 1231 1232, 1236 (1) and (2), 1254, 1255 (1), (2), (3) and Street Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 164 (A), 182, 183, 183 (A and B), and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2376, 2368, 2372 and 1/2371, on or towards the East by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2/2371, 2A/2374, 1/2388, and 2389, on or towards the south by the Sewree Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2383, 2375, 1/2386, 2385 and A/2385 together with all gardens, trees, tanks, paths, passages, rights, easements, and appurtenances thereto, belonging or appurtenant thereto.
NOTE.—The above property will be put up for sale, in one lot in the first instance subject to a reserved bid as aforesaid and if not so sold it will then be put up for sale in five separate lots, viz., Lot II (a), admeasuring 7693 square yards or thereabouts with a large bungalow and a range of chawls thereon fronting on the new Sewree Road, Lot II (b), admeasuring 3251 square yards or thereabouts together with several chawls or buildings, Lot II (c), admeasuring 8793 square yards or thereabouts with a well and garden trees standing thereon, Lot II (d), admeasuring 6373 square yards or thereabout with a large tank and garden trees standing thereon and Lot II (e), consisting of two plots containing by admeasurement 5460 and 261 square yards or thereabouts respectively all which said five lots are more particularly shown on a plan lodged in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, and also in a copy thereof in the Office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., the Plaintiff's Attorneys at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort.
LOT No. III.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with a bungalow and other huts and structures standing thereon situate at Mahim Bazaar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated as in the Decree herein to contain by admeasurement 2061 (Two thousand and sixty-one) square yards or thereabouts but containing by actual admeasurement 2052 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 8, and Collector's Old No. 483, and New No. 4310 and Old Survey No. 27, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5426 and 5427 (1), and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of the late Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the East partly by the property of Moreshwar Govind Lohar and partly by the property of Shivji Malsey and partly by the property of Anupchand Dhanaji, on or towards the South by the Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazaar Road aforesaid, together with all outhouses, buildings, gardens, wells, trees, passages; paths, ways, water-courses thereto belonging or be appurtenant thereto.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 5th day of March, 1914.
J. E. MODI,
1914 Commissioner.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST AND IMPORT TO WEAVING MILL AGENTS.

ADVERTISER, who is himself a large buyer, having special ideas of extensively pushing and developing sales of INDIAN-MADE CLOTHS, would like to hear from enterprising Weaving Mill Agents with a view to take up Sole Agency for Bengal. Apply "Mill Agency," c/o this paper stating full particulars. 2037

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "VORWAERTS" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO.
2069 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'COLOMBO MARU' having arrived on the 26th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Capt. J. C. Richards will attend every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE DALBHOOM GOLD AND MINERALS PROSPECTING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that holders of Option Certificates in respect of the new issue of Capital in the above Company are required to deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta, the sum of Rs. 15 per share on or before the 31st instant, failing which the certificate and the option thereby conferred will be deemed to be cancelled and the Directors will forthwith proceed to dispose of the shares the option in respect of which shall be so cancelled, in terms of the said certificates.
By order of the Board,
W. B. CROWDER,
Managing Director.
1, Vansittart Row,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JETHA MAYACHAND, Administrator of the estate of late HIRA RUPA and the Constituted Attorney of DHAPUBAI, widow of HIRA RUPA, the deceased, has contracted to sell to the purchasers the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale trust, mortgage, charge, lien, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Abbas Building, Charni Road, within 14 days, from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed, without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
ALL that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate at and between Trimbak Parsharam Street and 2nd Pathan Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards, or thereabouts forming a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5143, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7883 and Street Nos. 63 and 65 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the said 2nd Pathan Street, on the West by the said Trimbak Parsharam Street, on the North by the property of Mooljі Dharamsey and on the South by the property of the late Vinayak Jotiram.
Bombay, dated this 27th day of March, 1914.
PHIROJSHAW BOMANJEE PUNTHAKI,
2060 Purchasers' Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of MAHIDHAR PURSHOTAM VAIDYA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, Native Physician ..... Deceased.
BAI JAYA, widow of MAHIDHAR PURSHOTAM VAIDYA, the deceased above-named, residing at Assembly Lane, outside the Fort, limited to the period of the lunacy of the said RAMANLAL MAHIDHAR or until the minority of either of the said CHANDULAL MAHIDHAR or NARSINHPRASAD MAHIDHAR ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 19th day of March, 1914.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
2070 Petitioners' Attorneys.

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THE EXCELSIOR.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR THEATRE OF EVERYTHING BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

TO-NIGHT

6-30 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR PIERROTS.

THE EXCELSIOR PIERROTS.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINS

Introduces for the first time in Bombay his original compositions as played by the well-known English Concert Party:

THE GAY GONDOLIERS.

This is intended to be one of the Excelsior's brightest efforts.

A strong vocal and humorous attraction.

Special scenery and costumes.

In

SONGS TUNEFUL AND NEW.
DUETS BRIGHT AND FRESH.
DANCES NOVEL AND CLEVER.

And

A Great Variety of Entertaining Items that will combine to provide forty minutes sparkling musical comedy.

AT
AND

ALL THE STARS
headed by
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS.
A clever comedian whose inclusion in the Excelsior Revue Company added a fund of clever entertainment to the Revues.

Miss ELSIE PATTMANN
Whose rich soprano voice drew large crowds to the Excelsior last week and who has new songs to sing.

Miss DORIS COOKE
Arrived in Bombay direct from London yesterday to brighten the Excelsior with New Songs.

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
The facinating actress whose singing was a feature of the Revues.

And

Mr. JAMES McGRATH
Who needs no introduction to Bombay.

A CONCERT PARTY OF STARS.

New Pictures. New Pictures.

THE GAZETTE.

MORE POPULAR CARTOONS.

Dagmar:—An absorbing dramatic film which has attracted much attention in London and wherever it has been shown.

Hungry Mosquitoes:—A particularly amusing picture which should appeal to the people of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

10 P.M.

THE GARDEN PARTY to the VICEROY at GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

This film is very clear and shows many familiar faces.

£500,000 COTTON FIRE at COLABA

is also being shown at the Excelsior. Specially filmed by Vernon & Co.

TWO SHOWS—To-day and Tomorrow.

6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Plan at Soundy and Co.

[April 4th.—The Great Impressive film **"60 YEARS A QUEEN"**]

NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late RAMJI GOVINDJI are offered for sale by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed of the said estate in Suit No. 244 of 1908. Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the Receiver at his office in the High Court House, Bombay, or to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA as his Attorneys at their office at Old Agra Bank Buildings, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, before the 21st day of April 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Babulgaon Taluka, Yeotmal, in Berars, admeasuring 7 acres 9 goonthas, bearing Survey No. 12 (a small portion of this land is used as fields and yields income) and the rest is large compound wherein is situate the Ginning factory with all out-houses and engineers' quarters. There is also a well with excellent drinking water. The yard on which cotton ginning factory stands is capable off stocking very large quantity of cotton. The Ginning factory is pukka built factory containing complete working machinery.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or land together with a pukka built house standing thereon situate at Babulgaon aforesaid. The building is opposite to the property described in Lot No. I and has been used as residence and the Pedhi.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at DHAMANGAON in the Amroti District in Berars containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts together with the right of way over a passage 14 feet wide leading thereto. On this land stands a very valuable Cotton Press with complete Machinery in very good working order with two big fresh water, wells and garden and with all out-houses and a bungalow.

LOT No. IV.—All that undivided three annas share in the Ginning factory and the land appertaining thereto situate at Arvi in the Wardha District in the Berars. This Ginning factory is known as Mojiram Baldevdas Factory with complete machinery in very good working order and all the out-houses.

Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March 1914.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
2072 Receiver's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 FULL PRESSED BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Bunder, near Goculdass Cullianji Press, on account of the Insurances offices concerned.

About 1,000 full pressed bales of FINE STAPLED Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water belonging to MESSRS. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, specially selected and purchased by their own representatives at Khandesh: Omraveti: Akola: Broach: Wurdha: Dera-Gaizikhan &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES AND LOOSE HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Arther Bunder, near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

About 1,200 Bales and loose HIGH CLASS STAPLED Cotton belonging to Messrs. BREUL & Co. damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28 March, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 FULL PRESSED BALES FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 30th current at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Jatha No. 51, opposite the Jatha of the Moffusil Co., at Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned.

About 100 full pressed bales fine cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
slighly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

14-16, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGORS IN THE UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTIES AT PAREL VILLAGE ROAD AND PAREL BACK ROAD AND FIELDS AT MALAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Parel Village property, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Kaliandas Jagmohandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Moreshwar Raghunath Pathre. Sadanand Moreshwar Pathare, Pandharinath Moreshwar and Gulabbai daughter of Moreshwar Raghunath Pathare and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of May 1912, the right, title and interest of the Mortagors in the undivided half share in the following properties viz:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land or ground with messuages tenements and building built thereupon lying and being at PAREL VILLAGE ROAD in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement sq. yds. or thereabouts which land forms portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 37, New No. 14168 and New Survey No. 76 and the premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward F. No. 2637 Street No. 1331 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the West by the property of Jairam Fakir on the East by the property of Sadanand Balaji and others on the North by private passage and on the South by the family wroperty of the Damul Chimnaji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messuages tenements and buildings built thereupon situate lying and being at PAREL VILLAGE ROAD in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which land together with the land firstly described herein above contains by admeasurement 482, square yards or thereabouts and is registered under Old No. 37 New No. 14168 and New Survey No. 76 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward F. No. 2644 Street No. 1338 and bounded on the West by the property of Anandrao Ganpatrao on the East by the property of the Hirji Bhoja on the North by the property of the Damul Chimnaji and on the South by Parel Village Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messuage tenement and chawl built thereupon situate lying and being in Parel Back Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 395 square yards or thereabouts which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. 29 New No. 14155 and New Survey No. 2/27 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward Nos. 2693—2694 and Street Nos. 1387-1388 and bounded on the West by the property of Damoder Raghoba, on the East by a private lane on the North by a private lane, and on the South by Parel Back Road.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Government Toka situate lying and being at Parel Village Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37 New No. 14168 and New Survey No. 1/80 and bounded on the West by the property of Fakirji Nusserwanji on the East by the Laxmi Narayan Temple on the North by the property of Gopinath Raghunath and on the South by Parel Village Road.

FIFTHLY:—All the fields in Malad Taluka Salsette District Thana in Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Survey No 152 Sub. No. 3 containing by admeasurement seven acres or thereabouts.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 35 in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

100 F. P. BALES KHAMGAUM FINE MACHINE GINNED COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Abbubakher Abdul Rehman and Co's godown in Bhagudia Lane at Colaba by their order and on account and at the risk of the 1st purchasers Messrs. Rampurtab Brijmohandas and Co.

Marks A. A. and Co.

100 F. P. Bales Khangaum Fine Machine Ginned Cotton which the last party Messrs. A. Hanchilal and Co., got passed in Survey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Meher Mansions" on the Cooperage, Fort, opposite the Band Stand, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, meat-safe, marble top teapoys, sweet-toned cottage piano by Ronisch in good order, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors almirahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, books, rich carpets, bentwood chairs, book cases, rich glass and porcelainware, engravings, etc., etc.

The property of C. M. Hanson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-day noon.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder, G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, combined with billiard table, 8 feet by 4 feet with simple adjustable lever by Riley, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side boards dumb waiters, and crockery stands, table wall and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, carpets, china vases, rich engravings and water colours, glass door book cases, writing tables, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, copper and aluminium utensils, garden tubs and pots, one handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, one bay Australian horse, set of harness, etc., etc., the property of G. H. Hubbard, Esq., Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bunder, and others

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the 2nd Class Magistrate Julgaon.

2 Revolvers by Welbey and sons London and Birmingham one bearing No. 7723 of six rounds and the other bearing No. 76666 of five rounds.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels C spring victoria with a bay Australian gelding, 11 years old and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a bay Australian horse and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong Lady's buggy (cabriolet) by A. Weiser and Son Wien with rubber tyres in excellent order.

The property of an officer who has gone home.

1 "Winter" grey Arab horse, 14-0½ W. I. T. C., I. P. A. C., aged, winner of races and 2nd in the Punjab Army Cup in 1912 carrying 11st. 7lbs. Very fast and polo pony. Played polo in station and tournament games, continuously for the last 2 years, goes fast and well in harness, a splendid hack.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & Co., (Contd.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill Bandora, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Hugh S. Symons, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at "Khatau Bhoovan," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, bed room and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, leather lined arm and without arm chairs, marble top mirror sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas, dressing room cabinets, marble top centre and round tables, corner cabinets, tiled top teapoys, lady's and office writing tables, revolving and glass door book cases, office chairs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, single and double plain and mirror door almyrahs, Singapore cane furniture, new design wooden double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, Curzon and low easy chairs, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, Jost Radio fan one brass clock with glass dome, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of B. R. Robert, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Tata Mansion" Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co. and next to Phillips and Co. the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, chiffoniers, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornamants, rich pictures, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, revolving bookstand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, writing tables, book cases, Jost fan, single and double bedsteads, table lamps, rich Persian and Durry carpets, etc., etc., the property of Dr. S. M. KAKA and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS AND COLLECTORS OF RARE GENUINE OLD CHINAWARE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Esplanade Road, next to the French Bank and opposite the Clock Tower, Fort.

A collection of rare, and genuine old China Porcelain s.s. from the early period of "Yuan Dynasty" 1280, A. D. to "Tao-Kowng" 1821 A. D. Comprising Tea jars, ginger jars, vases, bottles, cups and saucers, of famille verte—Rose and Naire.

The property of a private gentleman, who has left the Station for Calcutta and also lot in dispute between partners.

Catalogues will be published and the articles will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BOOTS.
Suit No. 964 of 1913.

Khotizabai v. Mahomed Husein and ors.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the Shop No. 7, situated at Princess Street, opposite the Crawford Market, the good will and all the Stock-in-trade of the shop consisting of lady's gents and children's English boots and shoes of various descriptions qualities and make, small and large boxes of boot polish and shop furniture etc. etc.

The shop together with its good will, will first be put up in one lot and if the reserved price is not reached then it will be sold off in separate small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required of the time of sale and the lots should be cleared away the next day on paying the balance of the purchase money.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Messrs:—BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 25th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises by order of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor. Doosabhoy Rustomji Daroowala by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th December, 1911 the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land together with the two messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on or towards the East side of De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1069 sq. yds., or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 649, New No. 12629 Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/2675 and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the property of Jamsedji Cowaji Todiwala on the North by the vacant land belonging to Behramji H. Warden and on the South by the property of the Mortgagor and the building whereupon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 2416 (3) and 2416 (4) and Street, Nos. 6 B. and 6 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Appolo Sreet, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GINNING FACTORIES, AND FURNITURE, ETC., AT JALGAON (IN KHANDESH DISTRICT).

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy an insolvent, traded as Messrs. Sheik Adam Esoofally and Co., and as Abdeally Abdul Kadar, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the Ginning Factories, and furniture, etc., on the following day and time.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MARCH, 1914 AT 5 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS, IN BOMBAY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Ginning Factory known as Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy Press at Jalgaon, in Khandesh District, together with its Machinery office furniture buildings, godowns, wells, and cisterns etc., and also the right, title and interest in the Ginning Factory situate close to the Jalgaon Railway Station and erected on two pieces of land, together with the buildings and godowns wells and cisterns, etc., and also the right, title and interest in the share of 30.67 Docras in the Press formerly known as the Volkart Bros' Press, but now used as a godown.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomjee and Co., Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their office at Hornby Road, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND MACHINERY SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE SHOP OF HARDWARE GOODS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from the concerned (whole lot buyers of the shop of Abdeally Abdul-Kader at Bhusari Moholla) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell TO-MORROW

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

SUNDAY the 29th day of March, 1914 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhusari Moholla near Crawford Market (to settle account of the partners) the following such as Platt Bros. double and single Gins complete, Nuts, bolts Washers, Gauze-glass Pipe-cutters, Engineer's tapes, Dies of well known Chatinin-makers, Gun-metal fittings, copper and brass tubes, rods, gauze glass corks and flanch and screws, asbestos packs, tube expanders screw, and Bottom Jacks, Galvanized Iron pipe-fittings, nettle folds Ratchets brace copper and Brass gauze copper nails, rivets, Hose, couplings, Polish copper Branch pipe with gunmetal mounts, assorted valves, globes, Radiator, stop and check. Fire service steel stop and feed check valves assorted corks galvanized steam corks, sight feed lubricator organ and Bell whistles, tube expanders Unions, joints, couplings, pulleys and a large variety of other brass iron and copper fittings etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

The above goods is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, dressing and writing tables, side-boards, hat-stands, bookstands, cushioned sofas, single and double door glass fitted almirahs, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, phonographs, etc.

1 American Street Camera with accessories.

1 Cottage piano by John Broadwood and Sons (London).

1 Cottage piano by Hagspiel and Company (Dresden).

1 Cottage piano by Erard (Paris).

The property of a European Gentleman:—
1 Rifle No. 5104 by Joseph Lang and sons.)

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Vitaldas Ramjee an Insolvent:—

Tables, chairs, marble topped tables, cupboards, easy, Curzon and rocking chairs, cushioned chairs, Brass mounted double cot; big mirrors, wall clock, electric fan and meter, chandeiers, revolving chair, pictures, carpet and one countrymade Iron safe by Shina Bros. & Co.

AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Frederick Dear:—Uniform coats, trousers, shirts, Jackets, sleeping suits, drawers, helmets, watch, buttons and photos and pictures etc.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

3 Rubber-tyred victorias.

2 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

2 Rubber-tyred Broughams.

AT 3 P. M. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT D'LISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOKLY.

Under instruction from the mortgagee Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Ramji Mowji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Chintamon Bhasker Kolatker and his wife, Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 15th April 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of April 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that pieces, or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building house standing thereon situate, lying and being at D'Lisle Road, Chinchpokli, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 271 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 726, New Nos. 12,719 and 12,721 and New Survey N. 1/2710 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 2248 (2); Street No. 294 and bounded on the East by the D'Lisle Road, on the South and West by the property of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and on the North by the property of Messrs. Tapidas & Co.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker, attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office No. 35, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, 22 CASES OF NON ALCOHOLIC SWISS MADE WINE AND USEFUL INSTRUMENTS TO DOCTORS.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at their rooms, in El. Circle, Fort, the teak & blackwood office and household furniture such as:—

Writing and washing tables, Chairs, Almirahs, Dressing tables, Dumb waiters, Book cases, Hat stands, Dirty cloth baskets, sofas, easychairs, marble top teapoys, wooden cots, sewing machine, Phonograph records vases, corzon chairs, umbrella stands, corner cabinet, Harmonium, Organ etc. etc.

By the order of Fredric-S-Dixon.

1. Surgical set.
1. Optical set for eye testing.
1. Pocket surgical set.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, March 28th.
RETURN & FAREWELL VISIT
OF
Mr. EDGAR WARWICK'S
COURT CARDS,
AND THEIR JOKER
Under Special Arrangement with the Excelsior Theatre.
SUNDAY, March 29th.
Garden Party at 4-30, p. m. in the Garden adjoining
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AND
MATINEE AT 5-30, p.m.

Ticket holders for this Matinee are invited to the Garden party when Tea, Cake, Ices, &c. will be served free against a coupon which will be issued with the Matinee Ticket.

LA SCALA

and
PALACE OF VARIETIES
in connection with
BANDMANN'S
and
HARRY RICKARDS
Tivoli Theatre Ltd.,
COMMENCING
Friday, 3rd April.
With the following "STAR" attractions from the leading Variety Theatres of the World.

REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN
The Champion Roller Skaters of the World.

The Singing Venus
LUCILLE SAVOY
Presenting a Parisian Art Posing and Vocal Novelty.

ALBERTO MARINI
Leading Tenor of the Quinlan Opera Co.

The Yankee Doodle Duo
WILLIAMS AND RANKIN
In their Famous Musical Act.

And the latest "STAR" Pictures direct from London.

Booking Plans at Rose & Co.

DANCING LESSONS.

MLLE-SINGY,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Room 122,

Gives lessons in latest Society Dances—Tango, Boston, One Step (American), etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

Great Success of our New Programme.

To-Night 6-30 at LA SCALA

LA SCALA

To-Night 10 p. m. at EDWARDES THEATRE. (Late Alcazar) KALBADEVI.

The Almost HUMAN DOG **BOOBIE** Can do everything but TALK. Bring the Kiddies to see this wonderful Dog.

Last Week OF THE WORLD FAMOUS **DE MARLO** AND LADY The most sensational act ever seen. Feats that appear incredulous.

LA BELLE TAMARA — The Operatic Vocalist.
CHICK MORRIS — Irish Comedian.
PAINTER & PLANTER — An absorbing Drama.
COMIC FILMS. PATHE'S GAZETTE. Book your seats. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Drama of Intense Human Interest.

2 PARTS. **THE CALL.** 2 PARTS.

A special Vitagraph feature, acted by an "All Star Caste," containing a Story of real Life that will not fail to appeal to All.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO CONTAINS:—

GAUMONT GRAPHIC .. .. .. (*Topical*)
THE SMUGGLER'S WIFE .. .. (*Coloured Drama*)
THE SEVENTH SON .. .. (*Historical*)
THE TROUBLESOME SECRETARIES .. (*Comedy*)

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.
7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Shows—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Shows—11-15 to 12-30

Films for Sale or Hire.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.
To-Night
WE ARE SHOWING
THE
GREAT STAGE STORY
SAVED BY HIS VICTIM

One of the Greatest picture plays of modern times, a beautiful story acted with all the intense passion capable

FROM a FRENCH ARTIST

DRAMA 3,000 FEET long in 3 parts.

Also

Pathe's Gazette — Topical
THE ERNESTO — ACROBATS
and
A RIPPING COMICE

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.

SATURDAY & Sun. Matinee Show 5-30 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AFTER THE "TITANIC"

"THE WRECK"

Another Olympia's Exclusive Right Film.
3,000 Feet long.
"VITAGRAPH" COMPANY'S
Great enterprise!
The Most Terrible Railway Accident

The Disastrous Smashing of Passenger Train.
At a cost at £ 10,000.
The Most Heart-rending and Distressing Railway Collision
EVER WITNESSED.

Saturday and Sunday, Matinee,
5-15 to 6-45 and every night, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Sandhurst Road
Telephone 1266.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ANNUAL SALE.

Members are informed that further reduced auctions have been marked on all sale goods.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 20.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 9.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANN

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,09,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 27.

The weather has been dry and very little cloud is present this morning.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the northern and central districts

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperature are in defect at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is 10° F. in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka but in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humdity is normal or in excess Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces.

Erratum.—In the summary of yesterday under division The Central Provinces" for "fairly general rain" read "nearly general rain" and for "Chanda has had 0.10" and Raipur 0.40" read "Nagpur has had 0.18", Chanda 0.10" and Raipur 0.40".

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th of March 1914.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (26th)	76.1	58.9	64	..	10.74	0.36
Jask	79.6	69.6	88	..	4.54	0.54
Muskat						
Do. (26th)	81.8	74.9	86	..	0.66	—2.94
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.8	61.6	64	..	1.50	0.00
Rawalpindi	80.9	48.6	67	..	10.60	2.68
Lahore	88.4	54.2	46	..	2.51	0.32
Sirsa	89.3	54.8	39	..	1.60	—0.07
Ambala	90.7	58.1	46	..	2.23	—3.08
Delhi	91.6	65.9	32	..	0.74	—2.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.0	67.1	41	..	0.32	—1.25
Mainpuri	97.7	63.3	36	..	1.52	—0.59
Jhansi	99.9	70.0	29	..	0.01	—0.85
Cawnpore	97.4	66.1	59	..	1.25	—0.73
Allahabad	100.6	67.7	34	..	1.67	—0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	94.7	63.8	46	..	2.31	1.22
Karachi	94.0	72.0	33	..	2.11	0.68
Ajmer	90.4	67.3	23	..	2.73	1.44
Jaipore	93.7	60.4	16	..	0.86	—0.58
Kotah	97.4	70.0	23	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	95.6	65.1	25	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	93.7	69.7	40	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	89.4	68.2	81	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	97.2	64.9	27	..	0.08	—0.42
Bhavnagar	97.8	69.4	41	..	0.04	—0.52
Surat	99.7	69.4	64	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	99.8	69.9	22	..	0.09	—0.30
Dessa	100.3	70.8	14	..	0.16	—0.33
Neemuch	94.7	73.0	17	..	0.14	—0.66
Indore	96.6	64.8	42	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.9	66.8	61	..	5.50	2.94
Saugor	94.4	70.2	31	..	2.16	—0.08
Hoshangabad	99.7	68.2	50	..	2.47	0.74
Khandwa	102.1	71.2	42	..	0.30	—0.86
Akola	95.6	72.5	39	0.03	1.01	—1.00
Amraoti	92.5	72.8	46	..	1.79	—0.21
Nagpur	92.6	69.6	50	..	2.28	—0.19
Chanda	88.7	69.0	70	..	1.62	—1.03
Raipur	93.2	71.4	49	..	2.41	0.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	72.5	79	..	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri	86.1	70.1	68	..	0.00	—0.71
Mormugao	86.0	74.4	72	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	84.9	72.9	81	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.6	65.1	34	..	0.08	—0.79
Ahmednagar	97.4	70.6	36	..	0.16	—1.24
Poona	98.8	65.5	26	..	..	—1.14
Sholapur	100.8	76.6	35	..	0.01	—1.69
Bijapur	99.1	74.9	51	..	0.24	—1.24
Belgaum	95.1	63.5	43	..	0.82	—1.38
Aurangabad	96.8	71.7	39	..	0.01	—1.33
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.7	76.0	29	..	0.14	—1.88
Hyderabad	93.2	72.2	45	..	0.12	—2.01
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.4	74.5	75	..	0.93	—2.50
Calicut	90.8	76.5	83	..	4.67	—2.26
Cochin	92.5	78.5	79	..	5.16	—6.01
Colombo	92.1	73.8	86	..	31.84	4.61
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	90.3	69.2	77	..	0.03	—6 86
Bellary	102.0	73.3	58	..	0.09	—2.37
Cuddapah	99.2	73.5	64	..	3.00	—1.85
Madras	99.2	71.3	79	..	28.73	8.29
Bangalore	92.1	62.5	67	..	0.24	—3.84
Coimbatore	96.6	68.7	71	..	4.87	—0.83
Trichinopoly	97.2	70.0	69	..	10.44	1.12
Negapatam	89.1	78.8	67	..	53.41	23.99

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the sea, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th March was 30·066 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 26th March 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to deg. Fair	..Inches.	29.886
Temperature of Air	..degrees	79.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	72.6
Dew Point	.. ..	96.8
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		6.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	85.4
Minimum do do	.. ..	73.7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW, NWE, WNW.
Movement of Wind do		16.3

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of Water is at Princes Dock sill.

1914. High Water.

Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth sill.	
	March.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	27	m 0	4a	27	5
		0	6	27	6
Sat.	28	m 0	33a	27	7
		0	29	27	4
Sun.	29	m 11	2a	27	6
		0	52	27	0
Mon.	30	m 11	32a	27	3
		1	16	26	6
Tues.		2	5a	26	9
	April				
Wed.	1	m 1	41	25	11
		2	43a	26	1
Thurs.	2	m 2	9	25	3
		3	49a	25	5

1914 vaw water.

Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	March.	h	m	ft.	in.
Fri.	27	m 5	43	16	
		5	49a	17	8
Sat.	28	m 6	6	16	0
		6	16a	17	10
Sun.	29	m 6	29	15	11
		6	42a	18	3
Mon.	30	m 6	52	16	0
		7	7a	18	11
Tues.	31	m 7	16	16	3
	April.	7	31a	19	9
Wed.	1	m 7	44	16	7
		8	4a	20	6
Thurs.	2	m 8	17	17	2
		8	42a	21	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset ords to India Standard. Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
March.		
27. (Fri.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
28. (Sat.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 52m.
29 (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 52m.
30. (Mon.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 52m.
31. (Tues.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.
April.		
1. (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
2. (Thur.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.

PHASES OF MOON.—

New Moon.	March. 26d.	11h. 39. m	P.M.
First Quarter.	April. 4d.	1h. 11. 5m.	A.M.
Full Moon	do. 10d.	6h. 58. m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	do. 17d.	1h. 32.2m.	P.M.

TOBACCO HABIT.

INCREASE IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Robert P. Moncrieff, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has prepared his annual statistics of the use of tobacco and the money spent upon it and upon smokers' appliances, says the "Standard." It should be explained that Mr. Moncrieff i sopposed to the use of tobacco, which he contends causes all sorts of diseases, including blindness, lunacy, and cancer.

Mr. Moncrieff quotes Government returns putting the total expenditure on tobacco and appliances for the year 1913 at £32,603.681, which shows an increase of £1,770,598 over the total for 1912, which year was the highest previously recorded. Mr. Moncrieff states the belief that there is often no greater injury through the habit than is caused by the fathers and others smoking in the presence of women and children, thus providing a possible reason for the paleness of face and delicate constitutions of the wives and children of smokers, and after pointing out that of all the elements upon which life depends pure air is the most important, he says. "I defy any smoker, who investigates this question with an open mind, to come to any other conclusion that that tobacco is one of the most dangerous enemies to the health and well-being of the nation, and ought, like alcohol, to be prohibited."

Regarding the present efforts of the working classes to obtain better conditions of living and higher wages, Mr. Moncrieff largely blames the workers themselves for the continuance of the conditions, contending that every penny they spend in drink and tobacco is thereby prevented from circulating in other legitimate and beneficial trades, thus crippling a demand for more workers, and keeping wages down in these particular trades.

ISSUE OF LICENCES.

He deprecates the facility with which licences may be obtained. The number of licences granted in the years 1890, 1910, and 1913 are given, from which it is seen that during the twenty years (1890-1910) the licences had increased from 301,242 to 405,370, the figures for 1913 being 428,180. Occasional licences, which in 1890 numbered 12,006 twenty years later had increased to 21,277, while the figure last year was 31,197. During the same duo-decade manufacturers, however, decreased by 30 per cent., probably, Mr. Moncrieff thinks, on account of the absorption of the small firms by the huge trusts. The return for 1913 also showed a decrease—to 346.

Tobacco dealers were in 1890, 288,682; in 1910, 383,700; and in 1913, 396,572. In 1890 there were no growers of tobacco in the British Isles, but the course of twenty years saw ten established in Ireland. Last year there were 65, there being six in England, one in Scotland, and 58 in Ireland.

In conclusion, Mr. Moncrieff says:—"When the census returns show that only 24,219 actual tobacconists are in the trade, while 396,572 dealers' licences were issued last year, producing only £101,579, or 5s. 1¼d. per licence—31,197 occasional licences only producing £829, or about 6¼d. per licence, it surely indicates a need for reform."

"As a suggestion for Mr. Lloyd George," he says, "if the fees for dealers' licences were raised, say, to £5 instead of 5s. 3d., while occasional licences were charged, say, 20s. a day instead of a miserable 4d., and assuming that only one-third the number of licences would be applied for, we should have in the case of dealers' licences a sum approximating to £600,000, and occasional licences about £10,000, a total of £670,000, in place of the paltry £100,000 at present received."

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 26th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. 75½—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..25.20—½
Rentes 3 % .. .. 86¾—½
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.44unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 24⅜unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26⅜unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian buying.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63 13.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st.(Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 ⅛. 1.16 d
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 ⅛s. 1.16d
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Disc't Bank Bills 3 m-st. 2-1.16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 2unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2⅜unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, .. 2¾—⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9
Interest day to day loans 2⅜plus½
,, 7 day market loans .. .. 2⅞plus ⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 13,000
,, Exports to Continent 9,000
Futures at New York May .. .. 12.13—2
Futures at New York July .. 11.96plus 6
Declined early owing to unfavorable Cables and advanced later on unfavorable weather Reports.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.50unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. 13—⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:— quiet.
Futures at New Orleans May .. 12.54plus 1
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.43unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 8⅞plus ⅛
Demand Bills .. ..4.86½—⅛
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 58unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool March 26th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500
,, Imports 16,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:— Fair demand easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Business improving.
Mid. Americans .. ..7.08—4d
Egyptian F.G.F. .. ..8.85—5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May 12.12—3
July 11.93—3
New York Official noon call May 12.11—4
July 11.92—4
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12.53unchgd.
July 12.44plus 1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	
M.A.	6.72—1
A.M.	6.64—1
M.J.	6.63—1
J.J.	6.57unchgd.
J.A.	6.52—1
A.S.	6.41unchgd.
S.O.	6.25plus 1
O.N.	6.16unchgd.
N.D.	6.11plus 1
D.J.	6.09unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	
Total Bullion	40,900,000 Dec.	300,000
Public Deposits	28,700,000 Inc.	1,300,000
Other do.	41,400,000 ,,	1,000,000
Govt. Securities	11,200,000 unchanged	
Other Securities	46,600,000 Inc.	2,800,000
Notes & Gold	30,700,000 Dec.	500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 44% of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, March 26th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers unchanged 37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers quiet unchanged 34½
South Australian March; value unchanged 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp value unchanged 54¾
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers 55¾—¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May; Dunkirk done quiet 51—1
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers easier 53½—½
Linseed Calcutta London March-April; value easier unchanged 51.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg sellers easier 46—¾s
Bombay Cottonseed March-April; Hull nearest value quiet £6-0-0—1½

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 15.16—7.16
Copper Braziers unchanged £79
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals: "Hopemount"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August; quiet slightly easier 12.6—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal April; steady nothing offering 12¾plus¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March; unchanged 9.2½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; 9.2¾—¼
Very quiet prices rather easier.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet unchanged 13.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April; value unchanged 11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April; value unchanged 11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16.18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.6¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value, a little biz doing only in white sugar, unchanged 11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April; Buyers unchanged 2.11¾

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Mar. 27.

The week has experienced renewed activity. Sales in all styles have been more active, and the anxious dealers are only happy to be light of stocks regardless of the losses sustained. Local prices have experienced no improvement. Stocks no doubt are being reduced, but the Bombay market is said to have done a trade of some 45,000 packages, mostly in staple goods of standard class, during the past three months. In ordinary times, the figures would not be taken any notice, but considering the position of large purchasers and surrounding circumstances, the figures do look astounding.

Greys have again experienced a demand, particularly in heavier qualities of 41 inches and above. In spite of heavy purchases in these, we hear business in the same has still been possible. In low cloths 14 by 12, 13 and 14 counts, 36, inches by 37-37½ yards, red ends, our market has shown a steady decline in prices, heavy stocks and wretched demand being responsible for the same. This week, however, we hear some good clearance is reported in these at reduced prices. In *Whites*, inquiry is visible from Amritsar market, some fair lines of 28 inches 18 yards, 16 by 15 counts and higher reeds. Gold heading Nainsooks being sold at concession in prices. There was a demand for the Madras and Malabar markets in 46 and 51 inches 20 yards blue and gold heading Mulls, and clearances have been reported at Rs. 4-10 and Rs. 5 respectively, the prices showing a further drop of fully two annas a piece. We hear, a well known European house have sold about 50 cases of their staple quality of "Saccharilla" heading Mulls 40/55 inches 19 yards, 18 by 16 counts at 4s. 7d. ex-duty, shipment June/July. In Jacconets, retail inquiry has slackened down, and holders have to cut prices to induce clearances. A staple quality of 40 inches by 20 yards of a known European house, has been experiencing a steady drop, and we hear 50 cases here been sold in the bazaar at Rs. 4-11-6 a piece, i.e., at a reduction of fully one anna a piece further. In *Prints, Fancies* and *Dyed Goods*, activity is pretty encouraging. Some decent sales have been possible and offers in small lots in general are not wanting. Manchester in these styles is certainly easier, and though a good deal of business is returned for better prices, some decent business has resulted, particularly in prints, a large European house, having again booked about 300 cases, this week. In *Dhooties*, there is active retail inquiry. Manchester prices are firmer in the style, though business in heavier qualities has been possible.

Yarns.—The market keeps steady. Various offers are on cables, more perhaps to feel the market, than to make purchases. A couple of European houses have however booked some parcels at low prices, possibly spinners having allowed them to go 2 to 3 per cent. below the general quotations.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 27

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
2 boxes sovs	1,50,000	Port Said	Mercantile
7 ,, ,, and gold.	37,000 / 2,88,750	London	Supdt.P.& O.S.N.Coy
17 boxes gold.	10,67,520	,,	National
10 ,, sovs.	7,50,000	Alexandria	,,

SHIPMENTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—

£260,000 Bar Silver.
£110,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 3rd April brings from London:—

£160,000 Bar Silver.
£150,000 Bar Gold.
£20,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer whith arrives here on the 10th April brings from London:—

£100,000 Bar Silver.
£170,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are rather easier, but the volume of business passing is still very moderate.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, to 15th June.	1	3 15-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-16
,, ,, **forward, May.**	1	4 5-32
,, **6 m-s ready** ...	1	4 9-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		170½
Marks ,, ,, ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		142
,, ,, **Shanghai** ...		190½
,, ,, **Japan**		149

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs allotments were made of:—11.40 lakhs Bill at 1s. 4 1/32d. (minimum rate) and 48.50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1/16d. minimum rate) tenders receiving 17 per cent The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 85.60 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is 60 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1/32d. higher than the above.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta'	Rs. 7,40,000
Bombay	Rs. 7,00,000
Madras	Rs. 1,40,000
Total	Rs. 15,80,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 3rd April brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 2,70,000
Bombay	Rs. 4,30,000
Madras	Rs. 1,60,000
Total	Rs. 8,60,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 10th April brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 5,50,000
Bombay	Rs. 5,90,000
Madras	Rs. 70,000
Total	Rs. 12,10,000

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged both for ready and for two months' delivery at 26¾. The local market is quiet at our quotations with a moderate business doing.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar go.d	23	15	6
Australian bar go'd	23	14	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	7	0
1st Settlement	77	7	0
3rd Settlement	77	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 25th March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	71	82,357
B. B & C. I. Railway	50	59,863

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day owing to the selling by weak holders. The market opened at Rs. 95-8 gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-6-6 (buyers) for the 30th of March delivery. The rate for the subsequent settlement stood about one anna low in the morning but at the close the budley difference grew less and the market closed at Rs. 95-6 for the 30th April delivery.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was done during the day.

Davids improved to Rs. 497-8 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 453-12.

Standard advanced to Rs. 1,085 and Madhowji to Rs. 1,085.

Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 757½.

Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1,482½.

New Great Eastern Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 221 1/4.

Finlays were quiet at Rs. 312½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 900.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 83½ and were in fair demand.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,045.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 76, and Deferred at Rs. 140.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 63½.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 130.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 228.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..		10.01
Public Deposits at Branches.....	8·71	..
Other Deposits	11·15	..
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	·12	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.	..	2.23
Other Authorised Securities	..	·03
Credits on Government and other Authorised Secur.	7.54	..
Loans on do. do.	7.51	..
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2.10	..
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	·64
Balances with other Banks	5.51	..
Sundries	·02	..
Cash.....	..	9.55

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	15,061	388,976	227,010
Central India ..	13,057	185,381	60,078
Barsee and Nagar ..	8,246	212,070	96,040
Berar ..	20,729	378,925	347,272
Central Provinces ..	11,423	236,559	203,620
Total Oomras ..	68,510	1,381,911	934,338
Dholleras ..	15,849	133,584	104,608
Broach ..	32,175	365,473	110,790
Compta and Dharwar ..	3,437	62,571	33,012
Westerns ..	1,695	26,620	38,515
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	11,33	469,458	237,284
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	45,44	97,428	87,856
Sind ..	24,28	51,684	109,970
Persian ..	5	540	1,411
American ..	..	2,180	27,288
Egyptian ..	..	1,006	1,815
Other sorts ..	..	619	2,074
Total ..	129,279	2,364,375	1,786,071

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week	129 279	82,718	plus 46,561
Receipt from 1st Sept. 26th March. ..	2,364,375	1,786,071	plus 578,305
Shipments for the week Europe ..	16,152	10,052	plus 6,000
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	5,660	67,969	— 52,309
Total ..	21,812	68,031	— 46,219
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 26th March. Europe ..	598,698	203,195	plus 395,503
China ..	12,586	16,343	— 3,757
Japan ..	603,410	502,813	plus 100 597
Coast Ports ..	15,063	17,139	— 2,076
Total ..	1,229,757	739,490	plus 490,267
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	21,485	5,682	plus 15,803
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	72,313	27,784	.. 44,529

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 7th March 10,801 Bales.
Total exports from B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1s Sept. to 7th March 4,590 Bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000 bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 26th March. 1914 ..	2,364,376 ,,
	2,989,376 ,,
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 26th March. 1914..	1,229,757 ,,
	1,759,619 ,,
Less afloat in harbour ..	93,798 ,,
	1,665,821 ,,
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	6,000,000 ,,
	1,065,821 ,,
Less burnt	60,000 ,,
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 27th March. 1914	1,005,821 ,,

COTTON.

We have again had fluctuating markets on the other side with no very marked tendency one way or the other. On the week New York futures are 5 and 11 points higher and Spot 2 points up. New Orleans futures are 1 and 2 points up and Spot 3-16 down. The Ginners Report had no lasting effect on the market and for the remainder of the season it is merely a question of sufficiency of supplies until the New Crop begins to come in. Interest will now centre on the New Crop, as there is Cotton enough to go round even allowing for the abnormal quantity of low grade in this season's crop. So far we have had little information about preparations or planting, and what we have had cannot be called very favourable. A crop of 15,000,000 bales is absolutely essential to meet the world's requirements of American Cotton. Prospects of more than this would allay any anxiety. But with a crop still unplanted, and the uncertainty regarding climatic conditions during the growing period, who would care to foretell what the next season will bring. The future is most uncertain, and wide fluctuations are likely to occur on good and bad crop reports.

In the local market the March settlement passed off quietly this week. Nothing unforeseen occurred, and the rates for the settlement were about as anticipated. The adjustments in connection with the settlement are still occupying the market. The great fire at Colaba, and further smaller outbreaks since, have caused considerable uneasiness in business circles.

For forward delivery there is not much doing. There is some enquiry for fine Broach April and May, and some upcountry dealers are purchasing fine Khamgaon Akola May. A few contracts have been made in Southern styles. A small business has been done in new crop for 1915 delivery. Good Broach has been placed at Rs. 282-3 for March 1915, fully good Bengal at Rs. 212 for January, and fine Khamgaon Akola at Rs. 242 also for January. A straddle of sales of new good Broach March and purchases of new fine Khamgaon Akola January, at present differences, looks inviting. To-day good Broach is Rs. 284 and Khamgaon Akola Rs. 244.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters and mills. Prices keep steady, and some dealers are holding stocks of high class cotton of all descriptions in anticipation of better prices later on. The enquiry for ready cotton is however generally met, as stocks are fairly heavy.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	.. ..	187	177	..	Ready
M.G. Bengals ..	..	207	197	185	.. Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	.. ..	192	185	..	..
M.G. Khandeish ..	..	201	191	..	..
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..	250	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	..	248	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmahl ..	.. ..	241	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poobaum ..	.. ..	230	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	.. ..	214	206	..	..
M.G. Amracti ..	.. ..	222	..	..	..
M.G. Broach ..	.. ..	260	264	262	..
M. G. Muttia ..	.. ..	198	185	..	25 May
Naw-ginned Dhawar ..	.. ..	..	..	260	..
M. G. Westerns ..	.. ..	..	..	254	..
H. .. Westerns ..	.. ..	..	..	240	..
M. G. Compta ..	.. ..	..	..	269	..

The market has remained steady during the day and closes unchanged.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	——
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
M.A.	6.74 plus.2
A.M.	6.66 ,, 2
M.J.	6.64 ,, 1
J.J.	6.59 ,, 2
J.A.	6.54 ,, 2
A.S.	6.42 ,, 2
S.O	6.27 ,, 2
O.N	6.18 ,, 2
N.D.	6.13 ,, 2

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton.....	129,279 Bales
Wheat	65,797 Cwts,
Linseed	125[illegible]18 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	72,169 ,,
Gingellyseed	43,681 ,,
Poppyseed.	197 ,,
Groundnuts.	23,236 ,,
Castorseed.....	62,077 ,,
Rice.....	174,328 ,,
Myrabollams.....	44,003 ,,
Cottonseed	130,904 ,,
Mowraseed.....	nil ,,
Gram.....	22,266 ,,
Cowar	40,541 ,,
Maize	nil ,,
Barley	1,628 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat: The market continues unchanged with a moderate enquiry from local mills, while exporters are doing nothing. Prices up-country are high owing to the famine in some of the wheat growing districts.

Quotations:—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 11 0R.T.
White Pessi 70 p.c. ready Rs. 5 10 0R.T.
White Delhi May ..... Rs. 5 13 6R.T.

Linseed:—Early in the week the market was firm in sympathy with home advices. Prices advanced and ready seed was sold up to Rs. 8-13-0 B.T. Later on owing to arrivals increasing and the off-take being limited rates fell about 4 annas. Jobbers continue to operate in new crop on the strength of bullish private cables received by them. The market closes quiet as under:—

Quotations:—

Bold Ready ..... Rs. 8 10 0 B.T.
Bold May ..... Rs. 9 7 0 R.T.

Rapeseed:—The market is very steady with a good enquiry by exporters. They were also buyers of New Crop Brown Delhi during the week, but were unable to fill their requirements owing to sellers being shy. Prospects up-country continue discouraging and the crop is expected to be a poor one.

Quotations:—

Brown Cawrpore ready Rs. 8 10 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready Rs. 9 6 0 R.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready.. Rs. 9 8 0 R.T.
Brown Delhi May ..... Rs. 9 5 0 R.T.

Teelseed:—The market is quiet but steady and prices are almost unchanged. The export demand is small.

Quotations:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 57 0 0
Small White 15 p.c. ..... Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni ..... Rs. 46 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 60 0 0

Poppyseed:—There is little doing in this market and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

Ready ..... Rs. 10 7 0 B.T.
April-May ..... Rs. 11 8 0 R.T.

Groundnuts:—Steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations:—

Bold ..... Rs. 48 4 0
Small ..... Rs. 47 0 0

Castorseed:—The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

Quotations:—

Madras ..... Rs. 34 12 0
Guzerat ..... Rs. 34 0 0

Cottonseed.—Moderate enquiry. Rates steady.

Quotations:—

Berar ..... Rs. 23 8 0
Guzerat ..... Rs. 23 0 0

Mowraseed:—Quiet. Nothing doing in ready. Small enquiry for forward.

Quotations:—

Ready ..... Rs. 7 5 0 B.T.
July-Aug. ..... Rs. 7 10 0 R.T.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has remained quiet but steady with some enquiry for 10's and 12's at previous rates. No very large lines have changed hands this week. Some lots of 20's have been placed. The tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 6,000 bales.

Unsold stock at Shanghai 17,000 bales.

FREIGHTS.

The tone of the market is easier. The following business has been reported during the past week:—

Hull:—About 3,000 tons for May at 10s. l.s. and July-August at 10s. 6d. l.s. Dealers have bought back about 6,000 tons March at 10s. 6d. l.s. and 3,000 tons April at 10s. l.s.

Dunkirk:—About 2,000 tons March at 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.

Genoa:—1,000 tons April at 11s. l.s., 12s. s. c.

The s.s. Ormidale is taking a full cargo of Ore to Antwerp and Mostyn Deeps, April loading at 14s. 9d. The s.s. Visigoth has been chartered for a full cargo of Ore to Mostyn Deeps, June loading at 15s. 6d.

Charters:—The following are also reported:—

S. S. Rhodesia for April loading at 14s. 6d. one P.P., 15s. two P. P. including French ports.

S. S. Colonial:—April-May loading at 15s. 6d. two P.T.

The following are rates:—

APRIL.

Antwerp: 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Dunkirk: 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
London: 10s. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Marseilles: 11s. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool: 11s. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa: 11s. 6d., l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Havre 12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Hull 10s. l.s.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 150o Amer Rs. 6-0-2 per case
White Rose ,, 150o ,, ,, 5-12-2 ,, ,,
Chester ,, 75o ,, ,, 5-2-2 ,, ,,
Devoe's Imp. Brt. ,, 76o ,, ,, 5-0-2 ,, ,,
Monkey ,, 125o ,, ,, 4-15-2 ,, ,,
Tiger ,, 125o ,, ,, 4-15-2 ,, ,,
White Camelia in tins ,, 125o ,, ,, 4-6-0 ,, ,, 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins ,, 125o ,, ,, 4-6-0 ,, ,,
Elephant Bulk without tins ,, 125o ,, 3-12-0 per 8,, Imp. Gal
Camel in tin ,, 125o ,, ,, 4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
,, ,, Firefly ,, ,, ,,	5	1	0
,, ,, Chaker ,, two tins	4	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 8 gallons	3	12	0
,, ,, Victoria ,, two tins	3	11	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	0	3	0
Candles per pound.	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ,,	Rs. 3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... ,,	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit ,,	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair ,,	4	6	6
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ,,	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ,,	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ,,	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ,,	3	12	0
Anchor Tins per pair ... ... ,,	4	9	0
Anchor Cases per case ... ... ,,	5	1	0
Rising Sun Cases per case ... ,,	4	15	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

In the Calcutta share market to-day good business was put through. Transactions included:—

Coal.—Bokaro-Ramgarh 12; Burra Dhemo 9; Kuardi 13½; Muchiridih 5½; N. W. Kurdah 6½; Phularitand 5 1/4; Raneegunge 20 3/8; Singaran B. 4½; Union 9½.

Jute.—Hooghly (pref.) 7 3/8.

Tea.—North West Cachar 145.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Steam 92; Dalhoom Gold 19½; Murree Brewery 136; Debentures Fort Gloster Jute 105½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 27.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1913, to 14th March 1914, show a gain of Rs. 96,62,850, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

COTTON GROWING IN SIND.

Mr. Arno Schmidt, the secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who has just completed a tour of India to investigate the cotton-growing possibilities of the country, has prepared the following statement on the conditions as he found them in Sind:—"The most interesting development in Sind arises from the formation by a syndicate of Bombay millowners of a buying agency for the purchase of American cotton which the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. G. Henderson, is growing around Mirpur Khas. Unfortunately, this year unexpected rain storms occurred at the latter end of August, and almost a third of the plants were washed out. So far, 450 bales of this American cotton have been brought to Bombay, but he rain certainly had its effect on the colour of the cotton and consequently the price realised was not so high as was anticipated. The syndicate has erected a special ginning factory at Mirpur Khas. The syndicate has also built a factory at Shikarpur for the same kind of cotton growth there, but owing to the insufficiency of water-supply in the Upper Sind Canal last season, the cotton in this part suffered severely and the quantity grown there was not big enough for the gin to be started. The future of Sind as a cotton-growing area largely depends on the supply of water, which the cotton industry hopes will shortly be given by the construction of the Rohri Canal, 'a project that has now loomed before the public for about thirty years.' Government are starting a new seed farm of 200 acres around Mirpur Khas."

SPECIAL OFFER.

JUST RECEIVED.

STEREOSCOPIC PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,

for general out-door use—

RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.

These glasses will be found most excellent, and equal to any other glasses of similar types, being highly finished, strongly and well made.

Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
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BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.

ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.

Magnification x. 8.

Supplied complete with Solid Leather Buff Case, **Rs. 75.**

Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no matter it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

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Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

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Surgeon-Oculist, late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other Principal Eye Hospitals of London and holding Diplomas from London Eye Hospitals and Certificates by the Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons and Professors of the Hospital testifying to his being "a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 27th.

S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden Mar. 22
S.S. Ormidale	Thompson	Karachi Mar. 24
S.S. Colombo Maru	Kawashima	Kobe Feb. 21
S.S. Dumbea	Mages	Marseilles Mar. 12
S.S. Kommodore	Muhlbaner	Daressalam Mar. 14
S.S. Sumatra	Potter	Calcutta Mar. 17
S.S. Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta Mar. 16

DEPARTURES.

March 27th.

S.S. Barenfels	Engelage	Calcutta etc.
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S.S. Hidalgo	Harbord	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Belle of England	Kelway	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday

S.S. City of Delhi	Bremmer	Vizapatam
S.S. Wanderer	White	Havre & Dunkirk
S.S. Dumbea	Mages	Noumea
S.S. Elgin	Potts	Moulmein

The Anchor Line S. S. Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Suey on the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Semiramis left Trieste on the 25th instant and it due here on the 9th proximo.

S. S. Manaro:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left Aden yesterday.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on March 22, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ormidale:—The steamer Ormidale, 2304 tons, Captain Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 24, with ballast.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2919 tons, Captain Kawashima, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on February 21, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Dumra, 3219 tons, Captain Mages, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, which port she had left on March 12, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kommodore:—The German East Africa Line steamer Kommodore, 3879 tons, Captain Muhlbaner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Daressalam, which port she had left on March, 14, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sumatra:—The steamer Sumatra 2957 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 17, with balast.

S. S. Braziliana:—The steamer Braziliana, 2438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 16, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hidalgo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2760 tons, Captain R. H. Harbard, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Belle of England:—The steamer Belle of England, 2468 tons, Captain R. V. Kelway, sailed for yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Wanderer:—The steamer Wanderer, 2666 tons, Captain W. B. White, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Delhi:—The City Line steamer City of Delhi, 2823 tons, Captain D. M. Bremmer, will sail to-day for Vizagapatam, with balast.

S. S. Dumra:—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Dumbra, 3225 tons, Captain Mages, will sail to-day for Noumea, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, will sail to-day for Moulmein, with ballast.

The P. and O. S. S. India with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

Friday, March 27th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Age
A	King George	Burnett	D. N. & Sons
B	Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
D. & E.	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
F	Lesna	Dinneess	D. N. & Sons
H	Denewell	Matheus	D. N. & Co
K.	Clan Graham	Becket	J. F. & Co
M.	St Leonards	Cofferta	J. F. & Co
N.	Scharzfels	Stryker	W. & A. G.
O.	Sardar	Weeks	P. S. N. & Co
P	Fangturm	Tilemann	

V. DOCK.

1.	Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
2.	Indo Maru	Kemiya	N. G. K
3.	Wanderer	White	K. N. & Co
4.	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
5	Rubonia	Luks	T. M. & Co
6.	Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Clan Macnab	Green	J. F. & Co
8	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
9	Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11.	Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13.	City of Paris	Campbell	W. N. & Co
14	Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
15.	Jensen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1.	Arabia	Palmer P. & O. S. N. & Co
4.	Sangola	Milne M. M. & Co
5.	Cheltonian	James T. M. & Co
6.	Sealda	Johnson M. M. & Co

OFFSIDE.

City of Delhi ..... Bremmer ..... K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Asseye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington	Court	Rooks
Atlantica	Sprenger	W. & A. G. & Co
Belle of England	Keley	A. Y. & Co
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.
Barenfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Breziliana	Snowdon	
Cairntoor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K.
Daisi Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Dumbea	Mages	M. Maritimes & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Vevers	A. Y. & Co
Inuna	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Kommodore	Muhlfaner	A. S. & Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ormidale	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Penhakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	
Tilrabi	Kassa A. M.	Jeewanji & Co.
Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
Turnwell	Flumby	K. N. & Co
Umvolosi	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
Ulina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
Vasilefs Constanions	Condylis	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Vorwaert	Clinnak	A. L. S. N. & Co

PLAGUE IN THE SEA PORTS.

During the month of January 1914, there occurred 98 plague deaths in Karachi, 4 in Surat, 16 in Bulsara and 59 in Bombay, making a total of 177 in all.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held on Thursday when Sir William Duke presented the budget for 1914-1915. No change had been made in the figures as included in the revised Financial Statement.

A LIQUOR SHOP AT GHODA.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S INACCURACIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A question was asked by the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy in the Imperial Council in reference to the opening of a liquor shop at the village of Ghoda in the Poona District and the reply of the Hon. Mr. Clark was reported in the papers of the 20th instant. That reply, as reported, contained several inaccuracies as to matters of fact which I am directed by the Poona Temperance Association to correct.

(1) It is stated that "a country liquor shop previously existed at Ghoda but that it was closed some years ago." It appears that this shop was closed at least ten years ago.

(2) It is stated that "the nearest shops are ten and fifteen miles away." The nearest shops, those, namely, at Manchar and Wada are each at a distance of eight miles from Ghoda.

(3) They are said to be "not easily accessible owing to the nature of the intervening country." This may be considered a correct description of Wada, but Manchar is connected with Ghoda by quite a good tonga road.

(4) It is stated that "there have been indications that the local demand is being met by illicit manufacture and sale." As regards illicit manufacture it appears from the Administration Reports of the Excise Department that there have been only four cases of illicit manufacture detected in the entire Poona District between the years 1903-4 and 1912-13. No published information is yet available for 1913-14. In the year 1912-13 no case of illicit distillation is reported from the whole of the Poona District. It thus appears difficult to understand how illicit manufacture can be alleged as a reason for opening the shop in 1913.

(5) It is finally stated as a reason for the opening of the shop that the Government of India "have no desire to interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation." It is difficult to see how there could be said to be such interference if a shop that had been closed for over ten years had been allowed to remain closed. Yours, etc.

N. MACNICOL,
Vice-President, Poona Temperance Association.
Poona, March 26.

A CALCUTTA SENSATION.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM FERRY STEAMER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

The mysterious disappearance of a female passenger from a Port Commissioners' ferry steamer plying between Calcutta and Baranagar has created much sensation and consternation among the passengers. The matter is still under enquiry.

The following letter was addressed by the father-in-law of the girl to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police:—On the 8th instant, my daughter-in-law, named Bimala Devi, was proceeding to her father's house at Baly with her younger brother Keshab Lall Janguli and they boarded the ferry steamer Nalini at Barabazar Ghat. Bimala was in the female cabin in company with two other women of Baranagar, while her brother Keshub remained on the upper deck. When the steamer arrived at Cootighat the Baranagar ladies alighted and Bimala was left alone. The steamer then started for Bally. A Khalasi was seen coming out of the female cabin and he was asked by some passengers and Bimala's brother why he entered the female cabin. The khalasi replied that as there was no one in the cabin he entered it. On the arrival of the steamer at Bally Bimala was missing. A hue and cry was instantly raised and vigorous search made but Bimala was not found. Her brother and I made complaints at the Kassipur and Moochipara Thanas on the same night and next day I applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta Police and to the Inspector of Bengal Police and to the Deputy Commissioner of Port Police and to the Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D.. Today is the tenth day, but no clue has yet been found. Bimala had on her person ornaments worth about Rs. 500. I therefore, suspect that she was either thrown overboard or kept concealed under the lower deck and there done to death and buried at night when the steamer reached Sibtolla Ghat at Dakineswar."

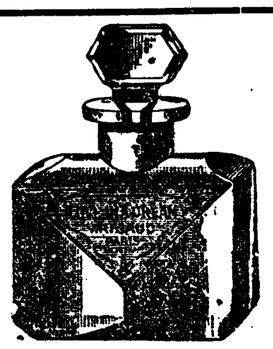
The Callcutta Port Police has taken the deposition of the females of Siti and Nawapara near Dum Dum and Lakhsimani Dasi.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mahabeerprasad Surajprasad, a clothing contractor, residing in Kolbhat Lane, Bombay, reports to the police that a domestic, whom he had lately engaged, suddenly disappeared on the 23rd instant. He suspected nothing then, but later on, on opening his safe, he found gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 3,390 missing. The keys of the safe were kept on a nail in the wall of the complainant's room.

Mr. Higinbotham, Secretary of the Burma Legislative Council, takes leave for seven months from April 15th. Mr. A. E. Eggar, Assistant Government Advocate, will most probably act for him.

The Hon. Mr. H. F. Howard, C.I.E., I.C.S., acting Conmptroller-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is now in Karachi on a short visit of inspection. Mr. Howard conferred informally yesterday with the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and with the Chairman of the Port Trust. Mr. and Mrs. Howard left on Thursday evening for Bombay.



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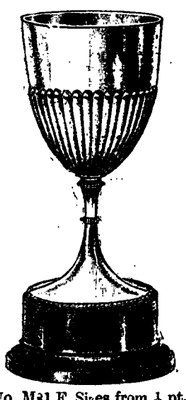

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE COURT CARDS.

The Court Cards, that popular Company of select entertainers, by now well known to Bombay theatre-goers, open their short season to-night at the Royal Opera House. Tomorrow (Sunday) there will be a garden party at the Royal Opera House Garden from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m., before the matinee,

Mis Maud Fenn.

Mr. Edgar Warwick.

The Court Cards.

when free refreshments in the form of ices, tea, cakes, etc., will be served to matinee ticket-holder. A band will be in attendance and those who wish to spend a pleasant hour before enjoying the Court Cards cannot do better than to take advantage of the entertainment offered.

LA SCALA.

The chief attraction at the La Scala this week is "Bobbie" the human dog, who in imitation of his master De Marlo, performs some surprising contortions. His intelligence is little short of human, and it would be no exaggeration to say that he is one of

A COMING LA SCALA STAR.

Photo by Central News.

Miss Lucille Savoy who will appear at La Scala on Friday next.

the most wonderful animals on the vaudeville stage. "De Marlo and Lady" appeared in a number of new contortions, which were loudly applauded last night. Morris, the new turn, sang some humorous songs, while his step dancing was something novel. The picture side of the programme was as well represented, the star film "Honour or Love" being full of thrilling situations.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

A particularly attractive programme will be introduced at the Excelsior Theatre to-night, when the Excelsior Pierrots will make their first appearance. The successful Revue season at the Excelsior has had the effect of putting new life into the theatrical world of Bombay and, in arranging for the appearance of the Excelsior Pierrots the management have provided against any slackening in the popularity of the Excelsior, for the party promise a programme of music songs, dances and jokes of a high standard. Mr. George Robins (the popular character comedian) is at the head of the Pierrots and he has a fund of amusing and clever items to entertain the public with. Miss Elsie Battmann will sing new songs, while Miss Doris Cocke (who arrived in Bombay from London yesterday) will considerably strengthen the vocal part of the entertainment. Then there is Miss Violet Frampton, a great favourite at the Excelsior, who has new songs to sing. Mr. James McGrath will also be amongst the Pierrots.

In addition to the Excelsior Pierrots an interesting programme of pictures will be presented. Opening with the "Gazette" and continuing with some further popular cartoons, the programme will give place to drama in the form of an absorbing story entitled "Dagmar." It is a film which is of a novel description, for in addition to providing a thrilling story it is marked throughout by sensational incidents. The Excelsior has made a good move in introducing local pictures and in to-night's programme a film of the Garden Party to the Viceroy at Government House will be shown. The film is very clear and shows many familiar faces. Altogether the new programme at the Excelsior is one which assures a week's fun.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

Following the "Titanic" disaster the Olympia Picture Palace have arranged to show another grand star film entitled "The Wreck," fully depicting a terrible railway accident. This is the Vitagraph Company's latest production and was only released on 9th March. It is 3,000 feet long. The Olympia management have purchased the exclusive right to show it in Bombay. This railroad wreck cost the Vitagraph Company, £16,000 to produce. It shows an actual collision of a run-away locomotive with another engine drawing a train of cars; both engines running forty miles an hour.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

This popular picture-palace presents a strong programme this week. The star drama "The Call," is a special Vitagraph feature acted by an all-star caste, containing a story of real life that should not fail to appeal to all, on account of its intense human interest. Two other short dramas also figure in the bill; "The Seventh Son," a touching episode of American history during the time of the famous President Abraham Lincoln, and "The Smuggler's Wife," coloured. "The Troublesome Secretaries," a comedy with Bunny in the leading role, promises plenty of fun. The weekly "Gaumont Graphic" is as interesting as usual.

WOMAN EXPLORER.

ADVENTURES AMONG CIVILISED SAVAGES.

"It is just as easy for women to make these expeditions as it is for men," remarked Mrs. M. French Sheldom, F.R.G.S., the famous woman traveller, lecturing on March 11. on her travels in Central Africa at the London School of Economics, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mrs. Sheldon has journeyed extensively in Africa, and she emphasised the fact that, in the course of her many wanderings, she had not once been discourteously treated by the natives. She made a point of re- by the natives. She made a point of respecting their rights, and in return received treatment that made travel easy and enjoyable.

Turning to the question of native women, Mrs. Sheldon said that they were women, Mr. Shelsdon said that they were remarkably clever and festidious cooks. They were also excellent nurses, and many a sufferer had been snatched from death by the highly developed nursing instinct oft he black woman.

The spirit of free masonary is strong among native women, who belong to various secret societies. In a few cases men and women belong to the same organisation.

The children of Central Africa are highly intelligent, and Mrs. Sheldon told of a boy of 11 who valeted her, cooked delicious dishes for her, and was expert at laundry work. Honesty among the men is decidedly marked, for natives who have discharged their duties faithfully, and not a solitary instance is recorded of their having robbed or mislaid their precious bags.

As a result of the incognito visit of Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal, to the Serampore Public Library in January last, the Government has presented to the members of the Managing Committee of the library a full series of the Imperial Gazetteer of the Government of India.

Certain discoveries of urns, terra-cotta plaquess, and the like in the made in Hmawaza and Pagan a couple of years ago and containing inscriptions have proved, according to the last Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, that there was a civilised Kingdom at Prome prior to the 11th century. Amongst other finds noticed in the Report is one of five "exquisitely worked metal images of Vishnu," unearthed in a field in the Gaibandha Sub-division of the Rangpur.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ARMY BEAT NAVY.

THE KING AT QUEEN'S CLUB.

The Army (4 goals, 2 tries) ..... 26 points.
The Navy (1 goal, 3 tries) ..... 14 points.

On Saturday, Mar. 7, the King braved the worst Queen's Club weather, an unpleasant agglomeration of rain and fog, and sitting in the open from start to finish, watched the annual match between the officers of the Royal Navy and Army, says "The Times" Prince Albert, on short leave from H. M. S. Collingwood and as a naval man particularly interested, was with his father. Play overcame the depressing conditions; the match was fought out so magnificently that discomfort was soon forgotten, and there was keen regret when the last whistle blew, though towards the close of the game one merely got an impressionist picture of mist.

On a wet day the Club ground is one of the most tiring to play on, and it says much for the hard condition of the players that the pace of the game was kept up to the very end. It was the fastest of the great games of the season, and considering the greasiness of the ground and the ball the passing movements were wonderful. The referee, Mr. Potter-Irwin wisely let the play take its own course, blowing the whistle only when it was absolutely necessary. The game played itself; there was hardly a penalty and only one brief interruption for an injury, yet the vigour of the play was such that had not every man been as hard as nails he would have been in dock for repairs. The ground was as full as at a university match. Soldiers and sailors, many of whom had come to London for the occasion, vied with each other, in the manner of rival showmen, in cheering on their men. The rivalry was keen yet thoroughly good-tempered and disciplined on the field and off, as it always is in Service games. As for the result, it is all for the good of future games; for the Navy had only been beaten once before, in 1911, and if not armour-plated with modesty, there might have been on board a tendency to swelling in the chest and head.

STRENUOUS FOOTBALL.

Broadly, it was a game between the Army forwards and the Navy half-backs, where the balance was even; it was turned in favour of the Army by a wing three-quarter back, J. L. Huggan, who played the finest game in his career. His unerring fielding of the ball and his determination to get through were reminiscent of the play of V. H. M. Coates last season. He is not fast, but avoids a tackle in its raking, ugly stride by calling forth extra pace when required. His cross-kicking which he used just at the right times, was as accurate as that of T. W. Pearson, who perfected, if he did not invent, this manœuvre in the early '90's. He was playing outside to R. M. Scobie, the Scottish international, and and one may surmise that he will be included in the Scottish side against England in the match for the Calcutta Cup in a fortnight's time.

With five international players among them (though some of them suffer from the weight of years), it was to be expected that the Army would have the advantage forward. In the first half their heaviness and vigour were too much for the lighter Navy pack, who, however, stuck to their work like terriers. It was the cleverness with which the Army pack handled the ball and aided in finishing off the rough spade-work which caused the score to mount so rapidly. At half-time the Army led by 18 points to 3—a winning lead, but not such as to make the Navy give up hope. Splendidly led by N. A. Wodehouse, the Navy pack put forth great efforts while their big rivals were waiting for their "second wind." F. E. Oakeley and W. J. A. Davies, finely backed up by G. C. C. Royal on the left wing, got their chances and made use of them. The Navy began to draw up, and if only their centre three-quarter backs had supported their half-backs more consistently they could have won. The constant attacks of Oakeley and Davies on the top of their form often disorganized the Army defence, but the centres and F. C. Peet did not help to drive the attacks home with sufficient determination. H. C. Harrison pulled the Army forwards together, and towards the close the Army went away again and ran out easy winners.

THE GAME.

The Navy got into their stride first, and Davies soon showed that he was in form, for he nearly put Royle in in the first few minutes. A little later Royle returned the compliment and gave Davies a pass from which he would have had a clear run to the line if the referee had not ruled that the pass was forward. Then Davies tried to drop a goal, but the ball was fielded and feebly returned by the full-back into the hands of Oakeley, who dodged through in the corner. From now to the end of the half the Army attacked constantly. Huggan was the first to score after H. Gardner and Scobie had handled the ball, and directly afterwards weak play by the Navy centre three-quarter backs enabled C. M. Usher to get over the line near the posts. The third try came after the finest run of the match by Huggan. Scrambling clear of Royle and D. J. R. Simson after he had been half tackled, he cross-kicked when penned in, and the ball was taken by MacIlwaine near the posts. A brief respite was gained for the Navy by Peet, but the Army forwards came back. Gardner, the old Woolwich half-back, who throughout played a sound game, had a drop for goal charged down, and in the scrambling play which followed G. C. Gowlland rushed over the line with the ball.

The Navy came within seven points of their rivals twice in the second half. Wodehouse scored first for them, from a cross-kick by Peet, and Simson next. Simson's try was from a long dribble by Davies carried on by Oakeley. This brought the score to 18 points to 11. The Army retaliated through Huggan, who had a beautiful opening made for him by Scobie, and shortly afterwards the Army score would have been increased had not H. J. T. Walker on the left wing just found touch in goal in a fine dash for the line. A try by Peet, who showed more determination than in former movements, was the last score for the Navy, though the side had hard luck in losing the ball over the line shortly afterwards. In the gloom after 5 o'clock one could just discern Huggan tearing down the wing, leaving a litter of men who had tried to tackle him in his wake. He passed inside, and Usher is said to have scored again. By this time, however, the players were so clothed in mud and mist that identification was doubtful. The sides were:—

Royal Navy.—Sub-Lieutenant C. A. C. Russell, back; Lieutenant A. C. C. Boyle, Sub-Lieutenant D. J. R. Simson, Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Thomson, and Lieutenant F. C. Peet, three-quarter backs; †Lieutenant F. E. Oakeley and †Assistant Constructor W. J. A. Davies, half-backs; †Lieutenant N. A. Wodehouse, †Lieutenant W. B. Hynes, Lieutenant M. H. Collier, Sub-Lieutenant R. S. Benson, †Lieutenant A. L. Harrison, Engineer Lieutenant L. B. R. Wansborough, Sub-Lieutenant I. S. Jefferson, and Lieutenant W. F. Wade-Walker, forwards.

Army.—Second Lieutenant A. M. Jackson (Royal Engineers), back; Lieutenant J. L. Huggan (R.A.M.C.), †Second Lieutenant R. M. Scobie (Royal Engineers), Second Lieutenant C. R. M. Hutchison (R.F.A.), and Second Lieutenant H. J. Walker (Royal Warwickshire Regiment), three-quarter backs; Lieutenant G. W. Oliphant (Duke of Wellington's Regiment), and Lieutenant H. Gardner (R.F.A.), half-backs; †Lieutenant L. Robertson (Cameron Highlanders) (captain), †Lieutenant H. C. Harrison (R.M.A.), †Lieutenant A. H. MacIlwaine (R.F.A.), †Lieutenant G. C. Gowlland (Royal Engineers), †Lieutenant C. M. Usher (Gordon Highlanders), Second Lieutenant A. L. W. Neave (Indian Army Unattached List), Second Lieutenant E. F. Boyd (Northumberland Regiment) and Lieutenant R. W. Ling (Royal Artillery) forwards.

†An International.

Mr. F. C. Potter-Irwin was the referee.

SERVICE RUGBY BEFORE THE KING.

Army v. Navy.

Photo by Central News.

His Majesty shaking hand with the member of th Navy team. Lord Howe is seen behind the two players.

The Army XV,

The Navy XV.

COMING INTER-UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The race is t be rowed to-day at 2-30 p. m.

The Cambridge team rowing at Marlow.

The Oxford crew rowing at Henley.

SUMMER GAMES.

BASEBALL V. CRICKET.

COMPARISON OF THEIR MERITS.

After seeing the two finest American baseball teams playing their game, it is possible to form an opinion as to its relative merit as compared with cricket from an unprejudiced point of view, and to gauge the possibilities of the sport being taken up seriously in this country, says the "Standard."

First of all, it must be admitted that we scarcely saw baseball at its best for it is undoubtedly a game for hard, dry grounds if the batsmen are to have a reasonable chance of "stealing bases" or making runs. The ground was so soft at Stamford Bridge that the ball would not travel at any pace along the ground as it would do on a cricket field in good condition in the summer. Thus the batsmen were forced to make lofty hits to gain the necessary time for running, and this almost invariably spelt disaster against such magnificent fielders as the Americans are, and with the field of play so circumscribed. On a hard ground it is possible that the batsmen would at any rate have attempted to keep the ball down more, and that many of the hits which ended in a man being out on Thursday would have enabled him to reach the first base.

Allowing for all this, however, it cannot be said that the game is likely to appeal to the British public. Complaints are often made as to the slowness of scoring in cricket, but this is nothing to what one can easily imagine would happen at baseball with two teams playing for all they were worth. Two hours' play without a single run being scored would be more than likely under such circumstances—it often happens so, I understand; and much as one admired the magnificent fielding, even this would become monotonous before long, while only an infinitesimal proportion of the spectators on any ground would be in a position to appreciate fully the wonderful skill displayed in the "pitching," one of the finest features of the game. On Thursday the "pitchers" were making the ball swerve in the air quite two inches—up or down, or to the right or left.

FREER SCORING WANTED.

To arouse enthusiasm in any game in England some form of scoring must occur fairly often. Even in the very slowest cricket, at least twenty runs are made in an hour. Scoring at baseball is more to be compared with that at football, but the American game, though faster and quite as skilful, lacks that meeting of man to man in a physical tussle for superiority which renders even the poorest football games amusing, at the least. Then there is always smart fielding at cricket to be admired, or runs are frequent, though I admit, with the possible exception of Hobbs and a few men in his class, our cricketers cannot be compared with the baseball players except in ground fielding, in which the padded glove worn on the left hand by the Americans is a handicap, though this gives them a corresponding advantage in catching. Their accuracy in throwing is simply marvellous. Under like conditions the average English county cricketer would give away many a run by "overthrows," but never once do these Americans fail to send the ball exactly to the sport they intend. They can teach our fieldsmen a valuable lesson in this respect.

Baseball is not a game for old men, or even young men in anything but the pink of condition and with perfect eyesight, as the ball is invariably thrown at a terrific pace by the "pitcher" as wel as the fieldsmen, and any slip on the part of the man to whom it is directed would almost certainly result in his receiving a nasty injury. But cricket has this great advantage. The same qualities that are needed in baseball—quickness of eye, hand, and feet, combined with a certain amount of physical strength—are also demanded by cricket in a first-class player, but it does not entail quite such a strain on him. He can still play well enough to keep his place in his team long after he has lost the quickness of youth, and the game is thus possible to him until comparatively late in life. On the other hand, it is easy to see that a baseball player's days are over, so far as the first-class teams are concerned, once he has passed his best.

TWO HOURS SUFFICIENT.

Of course, as is claimed, a baseball match only lasts for about two hours, as against the three days necessary for a first-class cricket match; but one is forced to the conclusion that two hours' baseball would be more than sufficient, from a spectator's point of view, whereas interest in many cricket matches—though not in all, certainly—is maintained from start to finish.

Then, too, the two games no doubt typify the difference in the temperament of the two nations. We are not naturally such "hustlers" as the Americans, and though we may be forced to "play them at their own game" in matters of business and some other respects we are not at all likely ever to adopt their methods in sport. This is not the first time an attempt has been made to popularise baseball in this country, but there is no reason to think, despite the optimistic statements of the American team's manager, that it will be any more successful than those in the past. The fact that the King was present at Stamford Bridge on Thursday was the chief reason that the crowd was so large, but it was noticeable that the exodus from the ground commenced before play had been in progress an hour, by which time most of those present were tired of it. With a better understanding of the finer points of the game they might have been induced to stay longer, but there is little or no chance of the British public being "educated" up to these, and thus they are never likely to be tempted to give up their allegiance to cricket for the American ga[illegible]

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 150 broad-gauge and 170 metre-gauge additional covered goods wagons for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and also to the construction of 30 additional covered goods wagons for the Mysore State Railway.

His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, leaves Baroda for Europe on the 18th April, with her Highness the Maharani Saheb. Mr. Gupta, ex-Dewan of the State, will accompany their Highnesses.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUP FORM.

In a few days the Aga Khan Tournament will be in full swing, and the eagerness with which it is looked forward to is not confined to hockey players alone, for besides the large number of men who annually watch the contest there is an equally large number of ladies who cheer their fancies to victory or defeat. In a way the tournament is a prolonged social function among the lesser three hundred, and the ladies' tailors in Bombay could tell of many new frocks which will add gaiety and adorn beauty on the stands during the ensuing month.

The entries from up-country are somewhat of a disappointment. The anticipated entries from the champions of Northern India, the North-Western Railway Volunteers, and the Cheshires team so well-known in Bombay, went the way of all unrealized hopes. The latter had written to the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament asking for the prospectus, and it was anticipated that they would attempt to annex the cup for the fourth time.

OUR VISITORS.

However, six teams from outstations have entered, of these four are G. I. P. Railway Institute teams from Bina Jhansi, Igatpuri and Bhusaval. The other up-country teams are the finalist in the Alderson Tournament,—the Dorsets and the R. F. A. Kirkee,—who after three encounters decided the fate of the match and the cup by one goal in favour of the Dorsets. Their strength may be gauged subject of course to the disadvantages suffered by a visiting team in the way of travelling, etc., when it is recalled that the Dorsets were able to send the picked team of the B. V. R. back without the trophy when the local team went to Poona. The Dorsets play a hard game and keep their opponents on the "go," sixty seconds in the minute, and sixty minutes in the hour. A well-trained, team, as hard as nails, they ought to give a good account of themselves. They enter the second round, playing the winners of the Bombay Gymkhana v. Jhansi Railway Institute, and if the latter are as good as they are reported to be or were when they carried away the cup in 1907, one of the best games of the tournament will be witnessed. The teams from the up-country Railway Institute are however, an uncertain quantity. They play for the great part among themselves, and it is hardly possible to gauge the form they will be able to reproduce in the tournament. Jhansi is reputed to have established a seven goal superiority to their Bina confreres, which means either that Bena is hardly worth considering or that Jhansi's prospects for the cup are rosy indeed.

LOCAL TEAMS.

Among the Bombay teams, five may be picked as being in the running for the cup: The Lusitanian Sporting Club, (holders), Grant Medical College, R. G. A. Customs and the Cyclists, and one would be inclined to put their chances in the same order. The cupholders will probably put in the identical team that carried them to victory last year, with the exception of D'Silva, who played such a great game at full back and who is giving his services this year to the Eastern Telegraph Club. The substitute in his place, although not quite up to D'Silva's standard, is expected to give a good account of himself with practically the same team as last year, the Lusitanians, who play the prettiest and most scientific game of the teams in the tournament, ought to be favourites. Their draw is an easy one. They meet the Young Parsis in the first round, and the survivors of the Y. M. C. A.—R. I. L. I. encounter in the second and in all probability the R. G. A. in the third.

The Grant Medical College have always been a hard team to beat. They will, however, be somewhat weakened by the absence of Newland, who has gone to England. It was hoped that Horace Easdon, a hard-hitting back well-known to Bombay hockey players would be able to take his place but the matter is yet uncertain. It is hoped that he will be able at least to see the team through the first round, but this again is doubtful Their way cup-wards, too, has no more formidable obstacles than the Eastern Telegraph Club, who are in the Tournament for the first time, and the winners of the Parsi Pioneers and the All Cyclists Hockey Club in the second.

The R. G. A., by defeating the Cyclists in the Garrison Tournament on Thursday, have greatly risen in their position in the race for the Cup. Like most regimental teams they play a hard game, and have plenty of staying power, and should not find it very difficult to account for the Byculla Hockey. Club and the winners of the Parsi Pioneers.—All Cyclists match but if they meet the Lusitanians, and the referring is strict, their career will probably end. The Cyclists, as remarked before, always promise well. The great backing they have in the face of steady and monotonous defeat in former years, is not difficult to account for, as the team contains players as good as the best in Bombay Hockey. Possibly its strength has been its weakness in that too much individuality has marred the product of a team that plays together, anyhow, the Cyclists has thus far failed to do anything very brilliant. Their team this year is a good one. If W. George will keep his head and his stick on the ball, he and James ought to prove as formidable a pair of backs as any in the tournament. Their half line is strong, but the forwards are not on a level with the rest of the team.

The Customs team this year is an extremely good one. Navin and Lynn, who played last year for the Hornets, are taking the inside positions of the attack while Gunpat at centre-forward is a host in himself, and Clark and Spilling on the wings need no introduction. The team is well balanced and may be expected to go some distance.

THE MIDDLE HOUSE.

Between the teams who are favourites for the Cup, and those under the subsequent heading, there are four teams which are likely to put up sturdy fights, but are hardly likely to move into the semi-finals round. The Bombay Gymkhana, the G. I. P. "A," the Pioneers and the Sherwood Foresters. The Gymkhana have not been able to reproduce cup-winning form, since 1896, and this year although they have an attack which knows how to pass, and a defence that will play gamely to the finish, they are hardly likely to go far. Should Jhansi come up to expectations the career of the Gymkhana in the tournament will be a short one, but they may be relied on for a good game. The G. I. P. first team, the Sherwood Foresters, and the Pioneers, can also be relied on in that respect, and the encounter between the two last-named should result in a tough and even fight. It is said that the Parsi Hockey Association have drawn away some of the men who played for the Pioneers last year, which, if it turns out to be true will seriously cripple the team's chances. It will be remembered that the Pioneers carried away the cup in 1908.

OTHER TEAMS.

Among the other teams the Eastern Telegraphs, Albion United, the R. I. L. I. Parsi Pioneers, Young Parsi H. C., and the Y. M. C. A. are all capable of putting up a good game. The Eastern Telegraph, besides. D'Silva of the Lusitanians, has some players who have swung their sticks for St. Marys and St. Zaviers, besides Bartlett who played for the Gymkhana last year. The Albion United has a few players of some repute, and the R. I. L. I. have played in the tournament for some years now with scant success. The Y. M. C. A. is a young team, which is playing together for the first time, and have improved apace. The Byculla Hockey Club are hoping to have some men from up-country doing service for them. The rest are an unknown quantity and may be darh horses, but it is probable "also ran" would describe them.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

A very interesting game took place yesterday in the Mixed Doubles Handicap, England and Mrs. Reynolds having again to give away a big start to Pochey and Miss Beck, who started at plus 15 minus 40 in each game. Once more the former were equal to it, but three sets had to be played. The winners were consistently good, and England's serve came off well, Miss Beck not unnaturally failing to judge it though Pechey often got back well. In the second set they lobbed well, but the back markers lasted out the better and won the last quite decisively.

For the first six games, each player won the service and 3-all was called, but then Miss Beck lost hers, but her opponents failed to take advantage of the first time they were in the lead and Mrs. Reynolds lost hers. Pechey then failed to score with his and though he served a double fault, England decided it after "deuce" had been called twice.

In the second, the latter went off with the first two games, but after drawing up to 15-all England lost his serve and Miss Beck winning hers took the lead at 3-2. The others again drew level, and took the lead when Pechey lost his after a long game. England did not lose a point in his serve and looked all over a winner at 5-3, but his opponents went straight out with three games in succession, only four points scored in all when Pechey won the last.

England and Mrs. Reynolds went right off to 3-0 in the decider. Miss Beck won the next but England polished off the following one in quick time. Pechey and Miss Beck each won their serves, but as the others did likewise they lost.

Result:—R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds, minus 40, beat W. P. Pechey and Miss Beck, plus 15; 6-4, 5-6, 6-3.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

A game was played in "B" Class of the Singles Handicap, in which Rose was not quite up to giving Turner 15 in each game It was very long drawn out all the way, and at the end of two sets it seemed impossible that they would have light enough to get through. As it was, the light was very bad, but the last three games were settled soon enough.

In the first set they went to three-all, then Turner went straight out to set with the next three. It was level pegging in the next and five-all was called, when Rose won the eleventh. The last saw both lose their serve to two-all, then each won once, but from three-all Turner once again went out with the necessary three. The form was good for "B" Class, a good open game but Rose putting too much "out" on every ball he hit.

Result:—

D. M. Turner, Scr., beat W. H. Rose, minus 15; 6-3, 5-6, 6-3.

CONDER OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Two more matches in connection with the above tournament were pulled off at the Y. M. C. A. courts last evening, when Khambatta and Driver after loosing the first set to Narayen and Hiranya ran out winners by 4-6, 6-1 and 6-4. Murray and Murray after a long and hard fought first set defeated K. R. Gunjiker and Modi by 9-7 and 6-3.

To-day Shirgaokar and Pandit play Grandhi and Gunjikar in the last game of the second round, and Aziz and Mehta play Ibrahim and Fazalbhoy in the first game of the Third round.

The following shows a list of the players still remaining in the Tournament with the date of their matches.

THIRD ROUND.

Aziz Ali and Mehta Ibrahim and Fazilbboy, 28th March.

Wagle and Bhadkamker v. Briscoe and Harwood, 30th March.

Green and Ghunter v. Khambatta and Driver, 30th March.

Murray and Murray vs. Shirgaokar and Pandit or Grandhi and Gunjikar, 31st March.

The game on Monday evening next between Wagle and Bhadkamker vs. Briscoe and Harwood should prove the finest in the whole Tournament as up to now these men have proved themselves the best couples in the contest.

THE ROKEBY VENUS.

(Reproduced from the Illustrated London News.)

The photograph shows the cuts made by the militant suffragette with a small chopper to which reference is made in our London Letter.

HISTORY OF THE PICTURE.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP

The Rokeby Velasquez was purchased in January, 1906, from Messrs. Agnew by the National Art-Collections Fund for £45,000, and was by them presented to the National Gallery, where it has hung ever since, says "The Times." It was universally recognized by good judges as one of the masterpieces of the great Spanish artist, and the width of the circle to which it appealed was shown by the subscription list, which contains names from lovers of art of every class, from the very rich to persons of extremely modest means. The list was headed by "An Englishman," who gave £10,000, then followed Lord Michelham with £8,000, Messrs. Agnew with £5,250, the late Dr. Ludwig Mond with £2,000, and many others who gave £500, £250, £100, £50, and so on, till we come to "A Young Student," who contributed 2s.

Considerable controversy has from time to time taken place concerning the history of the picture. Many judges believed at one period that it was identical with the "Cupid and Psyche" of Velasquez, which was catalogued amongst the collection in the Mirror Hall of the Alcazar Palace, Madrid, and which disappeared after the great fire of 1734. On this assumption, the question of possible damage by fire was raised about the time when the picture was bought for the National Gallery. Recent researches have, however, proved that the Venus was not in the Alcazar collection but was entered in the catalogue of the collection of Don Gaspar de Haro, Viceroy of Naples and cousin of that famous Count-Duke Olivares, renowned as the patron of Velasquez. The history of the picture is thus known to within a few years of the time when it was painted—about 1655.

From the Haros it passed to the Dukes of Alba as part of a marriage portion, and from them to Godoy, the Spanish statesman. It was brought to England by the Duke of Wellington in 1806, having been sold to Buchanan, the dealer and agent, who bought it for £500 for Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby Hall, Yorkshire, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. It remained in his family for close upon 100 years. In 1905 Mr. H. E. Morritt, the then owner, obtained the permission of the Court of Chancery to sell the picture, which was an heirloom, and it came, after one or two interesting stages, into the hands of Messrs. Agnew.

During the time that it belonged to the Morritt family the picture was only exhibited on two occasions—in Manchester, in 1857, when local prejudice against studies from the nude caused it to be "hung high up," and afterwards at Burlington House, in 1890, when it was so obscured by dirt and old varnish that the face in the mirror could scarcely be distinguished.

The statements current about the time of the purchase for the National Gallery that the picture had been injured were controverted by a report published in December, 1905, by a special committee of three members, who inspected it with the glass removed. They declared that, while the canvas had been enlarged by a strip at the top a few inches wide to make room for the figure of the Cupid holding a mirror, as a whole it was quite sound.

After purchase it was shown in Manchester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh.

THE MASTERPIECE DESCRIBED.

For the benefit of those who have not seen it, we may state that the picture measures about 70in. by 50in., and that it represents Venus, a marvellously graceful female figure, lying on a couch, quite nude, with her back to the spectator, and looking at herself in a small mirror, which shows the reflection of her face, and is held for her by a delightful little Cupid. The picture, which is in perfect condition, is neither idealistic nor passionate, but absolutely natural, and absolutely pure. We may indeed echo the words of an eminent critic and say that "This Spanish Venus is, it may be, not that Aphrodite at all whom lovers tremulously invoke in worship and in awe. She is rather the Goddess of Youth and Health, the embodiment of elastic strength and vitality—of the perfection of Womanhood and the moment when it passes from the bud into the flower."

The Venus is the only nude study by Velasquez, who seized the chance which the favour of Philip IV. gave him to defy the strict edicts of the Church and Inquisition on the matter. Three other works by the painter in the National Gallery are Admiral Pareja, a head of Philip IV., and a full length portrait of the same King, the latter an early work.

In April, 1910, the Venus once more became the centre of controversy owing to the publication of a statement by Mr. James Greig to the effect that he had discovered the monogram J.B.—DM on the picture. This was taken to signify Juan Bautista del Mazo, the son-in-law of Velasquez and his successor as Court painter to Philip IV. Once again the glass covering the picture was removed and a committee of experts requisitioned to make an examination. They reported that they had satisfied themselves that the marks and cracks observed did not show the vestige of any monogram of signature.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, C. V. O.

The famous organist of Westminster Abbey whose engagement to Miss Marjory Wood has been announced, Sir Frederick Bridge has been twice previously married.

Y. M. C. A. HOSTEL ANNUAL SPORTS.

A SUCCESSFUL GATHERING.

The annual sports of the Student Y. M. C. A. were held last evening in the Y. M. C. A. athletic ground, Kennedy Sea Face. The place was marked into spacious courses for the various events. By 5 p.m. the grounds were thronged by the members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. The Judges included Mr. L. G. Cranna, Rev. W. M. Hazen, Prof. Dyak, Mr. John Spencer, Mr. B. M. Athavele and Mr. D. Munro, the Physical Director.

The competitors were divided into three well-matched teams and in each event the three best from the several teams contested. The events included one mile race, one mile walk, 100 yards race, three legged race, high jump, wide jump and the tug-of-war. The record for each event was highly satisfactory. By sun-down, the last event ended and it was a famous pull at tug-of-war, by two well-matched teams. The sports were then concluded with hearty cheers for all who took part.

Great credit is due to the exertions of Mr. Munro, the Physical Director and of the popular secretary, Mr. T. R. Pensford. Grateful acknowledgements are also due to Sir Henry Proctor, whose liberality was of material help in procuring the trophies and prizes.

NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

TO ACQUIRE THE DEFUNCT RIPON MILL.

We learn that Sir Shapurjee Broacha, Mr. J. F. Bradbury and Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy have formed a new joint stock cotton manufacturing company. The new Company was registered on Thursday under the name of the "Bradbury Mills Limited." The object of the new Company is to acquire the lands, buildings and machinery of the defunct Ripon Mill and to overhaul the latter and convert the old mill into a modern up-to-date concern.

Mr. P. L. Roy, the son of Mr. P. L. Roy, the well-known Calcutta barrister, who is at Emmanuel, represented Cambridge University in the Inter'Varsity boxing contest and won the bantam weights beating the Oxford man "easily on points beating the Oxford man "easily on points." Cambridge won by four events to three. Mr. Roy, it may be remembered, represented St. Paul's School in the public schools championships. Up to now he has never been beaten in any representative contest.

CRICKET AT MOUNT ABU.

An interesting match took place on the 25th instant between the Abu and Nadiad High Schools, the game resulting in a win for the former by 93 runs. The Nadiad High School are up here on a visit to the famous Dilwara Temples and very sportingly offered to play the Abu boys. The bowling on both sides was excellent. The match was played on the Abu High School's new cricket ground, which was thus very auspiciously opened.

Appended are the full scores:—

ABU HIGH SCHOOL.
1st Innings.

	Runs.
Cunningham W., b Gandhi	0
Barren J., b Fatehsing	8
Helein A., b Fatehsing	5
Maseyk S., b Fatehsing	5
Cunningham T., c Raghibha, b Gandhi	10
Watson W., not out	8
Phillips R., c and b Gandhi	10
Maxwell G., b Gandhi	9
Phillips S., b Gandhi	5
Parr F., b Gandhi	0
Franklin C., run out	0
Extras	16
Total	76

Bowling:—Gandhi 6 wickets, 40 runs; Fatehsing 3 wickets for 18 runs.

NADIAD HIGH SCHOOL.
1st Innings.

	Runs.
Lakhia C. D., b Phillips	0
Dadubha, b Phillips	2
Purshotam, b Phillips	0
Khengargi, b Phillips	23
Gandhi, b Cunningham T.,	0
Nanabhai, c Cunningham W., b Phillips	2
Parbhatsing, c Watson, b Phillips	2
Raghibha, b Cunningham T.	6
Aditbha, not out	0
Jasbha, b Cunningham T.	0
Fatehsing, b Cunningham T.	17
Extras	7
Total	59

Bowling:—Phillips 6 wickets for 26 runs; Cunningham 4 wickets for 26 runs.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL.
2nd Innings.

	Runs.
Parr, c and b Gandhi	2
Franklin, c Aditbha, b Fatehsing	0
Phillips b Fatehsing	2
Hellein, not out	2
Cunningham W., retired	20
Watson, retired	20
Barren, b Fatehsing	2
Maseyk, not out	11
Phillips and Maxwell, did not bat.	
Extras	24
Innings declared. Total	91

NADIAD HIGH SCHOOL.
2nd Innings.

	Runs.
Nanabhai c Parr, b Cunningham W.	3
Gandhi, b Phillips	0
Fatehsing, run out	0
Khengargi, b Cunningham T.	3
Prabhatsing, run out	0
Dadubha, b Cunningham W.	0
Raghiba, run out	3
Aditbha, b Cunningham W.	0
Purshotam, b Cunningham W.	1
Jasbha, b Maseyk	1
Pramvigay, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	15

PARABLE OF A SCEPTICAL FISH.

The City Temple was taken by storm on the night of March 12, when, Sir Oliver Lodge lectured on "The Ether of Space," under the auspices of the Rev. R. J. Campbell's debating society, says the "Daily News."

The meaning of matter, Sir Oliver declared, we could grasp without much difficulty, but ether, which extends to the uttermost bounds of the visible universe, was a puzzle. But it was not necessary to understand the structure of the universe to get along quite comfortably. (Laughter.) It was astonishing how ingnorant we could be and yet thoroughly enjoy our lives. Ignorance seemed everywhere—deep-seated but not hopeless; yet it would require many centuries of scientific groping to begin to understand the problems now engrossing the intellectual world.

NEXT TASK OF SCIENCE.

After saying that gravitation is the next big discovery which remains to be explained, Sir Oliver created laughter by asserting that if the whole universe were the same temperature nothing would be visible. Imagine a deep sea fish, he said, out of reach of waves, embedded in the ocean; the very last thing he would discover would be water. If he were a sceptical fish—(laughter)—he would deny its existence, and perhaps persecute anybody who told him he moved and had his being in a fluid without which he couldn't survive a moment. (Renewed laughter and applause.) "I perceive you see the parable," said the lecturer.

"There are people who deny the existence of other things they can't see, vastly more important than water, and they want miracles to enable them to accept the presence of an omnipotent and eternal Being," he continued. "The imagination boggles at many things, but it doesn't mean they are not real.

A GOING CONCERN.

"Here is this world, for example; it seems a going concern even with all its politics. (Laughter.) Yet to-day is the only moment that exists. All the rest is either past or to come. Do you imagine it jumped into existence, and is going to jump out of existence?

"Science tells us that it, like ourselves, changes and modifies, that it has an infinite past and an infinite future. The universe has reached this climax, that it has produced us; and to some extent the future depends upon our actions. We are a part of a magnificently ordered cosmos, which we might study to all eternity without exhausting its potentialities."

When the lecturer sat down written questions were sent up. One was: "Has man an infinite past?"

Sir Oliver's answer was: "If you mean on this planet, I should say no, for man is a recent comer; but his spiritual entity has an infinite past, and in my belief an infinite future."

A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Lady Willingdon visits Bai Sakarbai Hospital 5-30 p.m.

His Excellency attends annual dinner of the Light Horse, Taj Mahal, 8-30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union at 7-30 p.m.

Maratha High School, prize distribution, Hira Bag, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round commences at Oval; 5-40 p.m.
Bombay University Senate 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 30.

Classical Association, annual meeting, Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Mar. 27.

127 Parade E. E. Coy. The Second Series of all Night Manning will take place from Sunday March 22nd to Saturday 28th March. As these will be the last runs of the Season, the O. C. hopes they will be will attended.

122 Proficiency Examinations. The Candidates for the Proficiency Examination should parade on the Colaba Maidan at 7-15 a.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.
Dress:—Khaki and helmets.

135 Competitions. The Carter and Inter Company Cup Competitions will take place on the Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next 29th instant. Members who have not yet complete their Class firing should do so after these competitions are finished on Sunday next.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lt-Col. Sir Henry Proctor A. D. C. Commanding.

March 26.

(1)—The Range will be available for class firing on Saturday afternoon next at 4 p.m. members are reminded that they must finish their Standard Tests by the 31st.

(2)—Officers will fire their Revolver course on Churchgate stands at 8 a.m. on Monday next.

C. F. MARTIN, Capt.,
29th Lancers,
Acting Adjutant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. A. M. Malfiggion Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March ..... Florentiner ..... Fucik
Overture ..... Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse .....The Girl in the Taxi.....Gilbert
Selection .....Princess Caprice .....Fall
Serende ..... Cornet Solo .....Schubert
Polka .....Piccolo Solo .....Bresner
Selection .....Hullo Ragtime .....Hirsch
Two Step ...I've got rings on my fingers...Scott

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Medley of .....Scotch Airs.....J. Wood
Overture .....Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Valse .....Malmaison ..... Zulueta
Selection ...The Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan
Song (Cornet Solo)...The Lost Chord...Sullivan
Selection .....The Pearl Girl .....Talbot
An Oriental Scene ...A Dervish Chorus...Sabek

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of additional passengers proceeding by to-day's mail:—

Hukamsingh, Mr; Bapat, Mr. V. J.; Armstrong, Mr. A. R. B.; Gray, Mr.; Headlam, Commander E. J.; Winter Major, O.; Elavia, Mr. D. B.; Fellowes, Capt. The Hon. C. C.; Pope, Mr. D.; Banks, Mr. W.; Muzafferi; Mr. S. C.; Cole, Mr. C. S.; Welsman, Mr.; Eales, Mr. A. C. H. A.; Mall, Mrs. C. E.; 2 children and nurse; Ley Major, J. W.; White, Mr. G.; Hardy, Mrs. T. H. and child; Tannahill, Mr. J. T.

DERAILMENT ON THE G. I. P.

TRAFFIC TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

A goods train got derailed on the G. I. P. Railway Line between Coorla and Ghat Kopar on Friday at 4 p.m. Both the Up and Down lines were consequently blocked, and traffic was interrupted until about 8 p.m., when it was resumed.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

A cycle run to Trombay via Kurla, will take place to-morrow. Members will start from the Victoria Gardens at 6-30 a.m., (S. T.), arriving at Trombay at 8-30 a.m., and on return will have breakfast at Mr. P. M. Dastoor's bungalow at Anik.

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Head-quarters to-day, between 5 and 7 p.m.

The usual class of the Brotherhood will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, the 31st instant, in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Miss J. Case will read a paper on "The Women of Aeschylus."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The distribution of prizes, medals and certificates to the members of the Parsi Division will be held to-day, at 5-15 p.m., at the Elphnstone High School compound. There will be a display of "First Aid" and "Home Nursing," Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, will preside.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

H. E. Lady Willingdon, paid a visit on Friday, to the Cama Hospital. Her Excellency was, on arrival, received by Dr. Miss Benson, Lady Superintendent, and others and shown round the wards. Her Excellency was highly pleased with the arrangements at the institution.

A CORRECTION.

Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., write to us to say that the Official Report in these columns that the godown in which the big cotton fire originated, was rented by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, to the Bank of Bombay, was incorrect. Compartments No. 1 and 2 were rented to Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and the Bank has no connection with them.

A MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Friday was the last day for sending in nominations for the election of a councillor on the Bombay Corporation to represent the Justices of Peace, the seat having been rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. James MacDonald. As Major W. Glen-Liston, Director of the Parel Laboratory, was the only candidate nominated, he was declared duly elected.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY'S SKINNING CONTRACT.

As the Bombay Corporation have appointed a committee to inquire into the tenders for skinning dead animals at Kurla, the Commissioner has, as suggested by Sir Pheroseshah Mehta, in course of the debate, asked Messrs. Haji Noor Mahomed and Haji Essa to carry on the work for one month at the tendered rate. The contractor has accepted the offer and he has also informed the Commissioner that to avoid all disputes in the matter he has given instructions to his staff to destroy all the fat in future.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Major Leib, of the Salvation Army, who has been in charge of the Naval and Military work in Bombay and also the special representative of the Salvation Army's different operations in Bombay, is farewelling from Bombay on Sunday, next, March 29th, in the Colaba Causeway Hall, meeting at 8 p.m.

Commissioner Booth Tucker, who has recently visited Bombay, has appointed Major and Mrs. Leib as the Divisional Commanders for the Army's work in Calcutta. The Major who has had a large experience of all operations of the Army in England, the West Indies and also Gibraltar, will bring a ripe experience to bear upon the further advancement of the work in Calcutta.

MEN OF THE HOUR.

Photo by Central News.

Mr. Winston Churchill. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Colonel Seely. *Secretary of State for War.*

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement shows the number of plague deaths that occured during the month of January, 1914, in the various districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Native States connected with it. British Districts.—Surat, 80; Thana, 35; East Khandesh, 216; Poona, 226; Satara, 440; Sholapur, 1; Ahmednagar, 69; Belgaum, 344; Dharwar, 941; Bijapur, 528; Ratnagiri, 7; Kolaba, 41; Karachi, 4. Total of British District, 2,932. Native States:—Cutch, 3; Kathiawar Agency, 1; Rewa Kantha Agency, 1 Surat Agency, 6; Bhor, 4; Satara Agency 8; Kolhapur, 228; Southern Maratha Country State, 470. Total of Natives States, 721. Grand Total, 3,653.

CITY MORTALTY RETURNS.

A sudden increase in the number of plague cases was recorded during the period of 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday morning. There were 34 attacks and 28 deaths as compared with 22 attacks and 17 deaths reported on the previous day. The plague attacks were reported from the following localities: Mazagon 4, Byculla 4, Parel 3, Dhobi Talao 3, Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Fort (Northern) 2, Umarkhadi 2, Bhuleshwar 2, 2nd Nagpada 2, Mandvi 1, Fanaswadi 1, Khara Talao 1, Kumbharwada 1, Walkeshwar 1, Tarwadi 1, Tardeo 1, 1st Nagpada 1, Sion, 1, Worli 1. There were 2 attacks and one death from small-pox reported during the period under notice, but no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 142, as compared with 96 on the corresponding day of 1913, and 110 in 1912. Altogether 1989 rats were caught by the municipal ratchers on Thursday of which 114 were discovered to be plague stricken. The largest number of the latter kind namely, 21 came from Mandvi, while Dhobi Talao sent 12, Umarkhadi 9, and Fort (North) 9.

FERGUSON COLLEGE POONA.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 27.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill C. S. I., C. I. E., accompanied by Mr. Hyrams, planing expert from Bombay, who is in Poona in connection with the town planning of the City, to-day attended the nineteenth anniversary of the Ferguson College, on its removal from the city to its present healthy site.

The College grounds were *en fete* on the occasion and over a thousand students participated in the celebration which included an opening address by Professor Paranjpe Principal of the college.

A lengthy and elaborate address by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, some astonishing gymnatic displays by the students, and a sumptuous tea at which the visitors, as well as the students were regaled.

Professor Paranjpe traced the history of the College from its inception in the city to its present progressive position and cordially welcomed. Mr. Claude Hill at its anniversary.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Excise-Inspector Rale charged Chorankhan Kanukhan, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of one and a half grains of cocaine without a license.

In consequence of information received, Mr. Rele took the accused by surprise but the latter tried to outwit him by putting all the packets into his mouth. The Excise-Inspector had the better of it and succeeded in securing two packets from the accused's mouth.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DANGEROUS CHAUFFEUR.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Inspector Home charged Caitan DeSouza, a chauffeur, in the employ of Mr. F. L. Muir.

The prosecution case was that on the 17th December last, Mr. Muir went in his Yacht Club launch leaving the accused with his car with instructions to park it. The accused drove the car instead towards Colaba very rashly and on the wrong side of the road and collided with a garry belonging to a Mr. Chinoy. The accused then left the car in the garage of the Bombay Motor Car Company and absconded. The Motor Company informed Mr. Muir who learnt of the damage to his car only then. On Thursday he went to the police station for having his license renewed when he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he took the car out to test its speed.

His Worship sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 27.

Nursing Sister Miss Emily Josephine Reid is appointed senior Nursing Sister, vice Nursing Sister Miss Maud Effie Katsch, invalided.

Senior Nursing Sister, Miss Phoebe Fowler Watt is appointed Lady Superintendent, vice Lady Superintendent Miss Louisa Elinor Lingerd deceased.

Nursing Sister Miss Mabel Anna Stronghill is appointed Senior Nursing Sister, vice Senior Nursing Sister Miss Phoebe Fowler Watt, promoted.

Lady Superintendent Miss Agnes May Waterhouse, R.R.C., is appointed Senior Lady Superintendent and Senior Nursing Sister Miss Clara Lucy Cusins is appointed Lady Superintendent, vice Senior Lady Superintendent Miss Eleanor Sarah Kelly, R.R.C., who is permitted to retire.

Nursing Sister Miss Mary Gertrude Gilmore is appointed Senior Nursing Sister vice Senior, Nursing Sister Miss Ciara Lucy Cusins promoted.

Surgeon-General W. Babtie, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., assumed charge of the duties of Director of Medical Services in India on the 21st March, 1914, at Bombay whence he proceeded direct to Delhi. The Surgeon-General will inspect at Ambala on his way up to Simla.

Lieut. H. S. Blackmore, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to the charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Bangalore, with effect from 16th March, 1914.

Lieut. D. M. Taylor, I.M.S., has been appointed a specialist in opthalmology with effect from 3rd February 1914.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

GOVERNMENTS' REPROOF TO THE BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 27.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore, was held last evening to protest against the imposition of further taxation by the Municipal Board of Cawnpore which is considered to be the highest in the provinces.

Several influential citizens made strong speeches criticising the present administration of the Board and protesting against the excessive and unnecessary expenditure that the Board was incurring and emphasising the fact that the present income of the Board was sufficient to meet all reasonable expenditure. Allusions were freely made by the speakers to the incompetence of the Board's officials and instances were given of the waste of large amounts of municipal funds.

A resolution embodying the above views and suggesting an increase in the rates charged for the supply of water was adopted.

In this connection the Local Government has addressed a letter to the Municipal Board stating that it is the Lieutenant-Governor's view that the Board is on the verge of bankruptcy having diverted Government grants to other purposes than those for which they were allotted and it has failed to budget even for its normal expenditure. The incidence of taxation could not be admitted as unduly high and in any case the chief commercial capital of Northern India could not be allowed to become either bankrupt or a sanitary danger and the necessary improvements must be carried through at all costs. In dealing with the question of increased taxation, the letter says that there appeared to be only four possible ways of increasing the municipal revenue, namely, (1) an enhancement in the rates of the terminal tax, (2) imposition of a passenger tax, (3) readjustment of the license-tax, (4) increased revenue from water. After discussiong the different proposals the letter says that there remains therefore only the possibility of improving the revenue from water. In the opinion of the Government these are the strongest reasons for moving in this direction, as the expenditure on the water-supply system is far in excess of the income therefrom. It is true that on previous occasions the Board has rejected the idea of a water rate, but the decision appears to have been far from unanimous. Additional income might also be secured by raising the price of water which is metered and sold. The letter concludes by saying that the Government will allow two months to the Board to come to a decision on the whole question and to obtain the approval of the Local Government on their proposals. If by the end of that period no satisfactory settlement has been reached it would be necessary for the Government to reconsider the situation and the capacity of the Board for carrying on the duties imposed on it.

The Municipal Board meets to-morrow to discuss the question of the imposition of a water rate.

A manifesto asking the members of the Board to vote against the imposition of a water rate is being largely signed.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

A large number of prominent importers in Calcutta are tackling the transport problem in earnest. Some it is stated have decided to run their own motor-lorries.

A batch of the Salvation Army arrived recently in Patna with a view, it is believed, to establish a colony of some 3,000 to 4,000 Magayia Doms and set up a silk-weaving factory.

The question of building the Vizagapatam harbour is now engaging the attention of the Government. It is stated that the Central Provinces Government is interesting itself in it and will shortly make representation to the Imperial Government.

Anent the installation of electricity in the Taj Mahal at Agra, an official report says:—The new installation has been connected up with the gold and silver lamp over the royal cenotaphs presented to the Taj by Lord Curzon, and also with the larger hanging lamp in the entrance gateway, which was constructed at the Lahore School of Art, and which has been judged to be one of the most perfect pieces of brass work ever produced in India. These lamps were rightly designed to shed a dim, subdued light in harmony with their sacred surroundings, and care has been taken not to intensify the light which they previously gave. On the other hand, in the quadrangle in front of the tomb, where visitors drive in and where their carriages are parked, a much more powerful light was needed, and to this end six standard lamps of brass resting on stone pedetals of Moghul design were erected to replace the digny lamps which used to stand there."

A libel suit brought by Mr. C. H. Rogers, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, against the "Madras Times" Printing and Publishing Company, clearning damages for Rs. 15,000 in respect of alleged libel by publishing an article in the "Madras Times" in the issue of 25th April, 1913, about the A. S. R. S. and the plaintiff, is being heard at the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Sankaram Nair.

INSPECTOR MURDER RETRIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

In the Inspector Murder case to-day, nine formal witnesses were examined. This closed the case for the Crown.

The Court will sit on Monday next, when the Counsel will address the jury. The address is likely to last three days.

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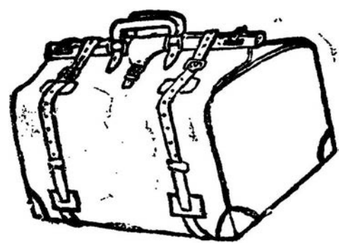
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"A WONDERFUL ADVERTISING MEDIUM."
An employer writes to the Manager of "The Bombay Chronicle":—
In reply to the advertisement to fill a vacancy in my office, which I inserted in "The Bombay Chronicle," I received such a mass of replies that I was unable to deal with them. There must have been some hundreds in the course of 48 hours. I have never before secured an employee so quickly through advertising. I regard your paper as a wonderful advertising medium and a valuable acquisition to Western India.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DAMRY.—March 13th, at No. 144, Broadway, the wife of Dr. N. D. Damry, M.B., and C.M., of a son.
FRY.—March 11th, at Chilbridge, Rosmead Place, the wife of A. Pelly Fry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HOUSTON.—March 11th, at 7, Vicarage Gate, London, W. Arthur Houston, K.C., LL.D, the dearly beloved father of B. B. Houston, Lee Road, Calcutta.
LEO.—March 26th, at Malabar Point, Teresa Mabel Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Leo.
WALKER.—On March 16th, in London, J. S. Walker, Managing Director of Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon and Company, Ld., London.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 27, 1914.

SITAPUR AGAIN.

We are glad to see that questions have been addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Parliament which have brought to the attention of the British legislature the scandal of the most recent development in the notorious Sitapur murder case. It will be remembered that three men were originally put up for trial in this case. They were all acquitted by the Sessions judge of Sitapur, but subsequently condemned by the Judicial Commissioners, two of them being sentenced to death and hanged and the third sentenced to transportation for life. In view of the very grave doubts aroused by the subsequent ventilation of the facts as to the guilt of any of these men, the Secretary of State was pressed to consider the question of the release of the third man, but refused to interfere. Now comes, however, the most extraordinary sequel to this most extraordinary example of justice in British courts. It appears that a fourth man, named Bachan Singh, was, according to the "first information", equally concerned with the other three in the murder. This man, however, was not tried with them but was put up for trial at a later date. He was convicted by the Sessions Judge but on appeal the case went before one of the same Judicial Commissioners who had convicted the other three men. He took a different view of the evidence, however, in this man's case and set aside the conviction. So far as we have been able to gather, but we may be wrong, there was no essential difference in the evidence against this fourth man from that in the case of the other three; surely, then the matter is one in which the Secretary of State would not be going too far, if he exercised his discretion to the extent of undertaking a revision of the whole circumstances? Already, as we have said, the gravest doubts surrounded the conviction of the other three men. Both the Courts that acquitted them agreed that no motive could be found for the alleged murder. The murder was committed in broad daylight, within the area of the village, at a place where five ways meet, and in the immediate vicinity of several houses. The murdered man was a powerful man, and the medical evidence showed that there were thirty-nine wounds upon the body caused by cutting weapons, but no evidence was brought by the prosecution to show that there were any signs of a struggle on the ground where the murder was alleged to have been committed, or any marks of blood upon the persons or clothing of the accused. All the witnesses for the prosecution, except one, had recently been engaged in a civil lawsuit with the accused men, in which the accused men had defeated them, and were known to be personally hostile to the accused men. The murdered man was last seen alive at the house of the wealthiest and most powerful of the witnesses for the prosecution, but this man's servant, who was admittedly the first person on the scene of the murder, was never called as a witness for the prosecution. The man also had been carrying on an intrigue with the wife of the murdered man and now keeps this woman. Finally, it is important to remember that, in the first case, the Court which saw the witnesses and heard their evidence acquitted the accused on the express ground that the evidence of these witnesses was unreliable. We feel very strongly, and we think any impartial person, who studies the case, cannot resist the same conclusion, that there was a very grave miscarriage of justice in this case, and that two men were hanged for a crime which they had not committed, the circumstances being aggravated, as everyone will remember by the refusal of the Local Government to forward their petition to the Viceroy. The refusal of the Secretary of State, to intervene in the case of the third man and order his release was, therefore, gravely to be deplored. But now that it has been brought to his notice that a fourth man was afterwards tried for the same murder, under the same circumstances, and ultimately acquitted, the attitude taken up by the India Office is inexcusable. It seems clear, from the answers given by the Under-Secretary in the House of Commons, that he is merely repeating the answers prepared for him by the permanent officials, and that neither he nor Lord Crewe has troubled to go personally into the matter. The conduct of the permanent officials at the India Office in this affair has been open to censure from the beginning. First, in the matter of the refusal to forward the petition for mercy, they tried to shelve the whole matter, and, if it had not been for Sir Henry Cotton's persistence, they would have succeeded in doing so. All the answers that have been given in Parliament to questions on the whole case since then, seem to indicate a determination on the part of the permanent officials to defeat any efforts to have the case revised, regardless of its merits. They have carried matters so far as to make inaccurate statements on questions of fact, which should be well within their knowledge, and, in one instance, at least, have actually declared to be inaccurate statements which were quoted from their own White Paper. The whole case is deplorable and one which, for the fair name of British justice, demands a sympathetic and most careful investigation by the Secretary of State. That, instead of this, we should have the jejune replies of the Under Secretary, prepared for him by his permanent officials is deplorable.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

The constitutional crisis is apparently not yet over, The resignations of Field-Marshall Sir John French and General Sir John Ewart are now definitely announced. Sir John French is Chief of the Imperial General Staff and Sir John Ewart is Adjutant-General to the Forces. They are respectively, first and second military members of the Army Council and in such capacity signed, together with the Secretary of State for War, the letter drafted by the Cabinet, to be addressed to General Gough and the officers who acted with him. The responsibility for the letter was therefore as much upon them as upon Colonel Seely and their resignations were to be expected. Mr. Asquith was to have made a full statement on the matter yesterday in the House of Commons, and from that we shall learn, presumably, who was actually responsible for this tampering with a document drafted by the Cabinet. The three signatories, of course, cannot evade their responsibilty, but with them it may have been merely a matter of negligence,—which we presume, is what is meant by the term "inadvertently" officially applied to Colonel Seely's part in the matter. It is a matter of the gravest importance, however, when a draft, which has gone to a department with the authority of the Cabinet, is thus so materially qualified by a departmental addition, and it is essential that an example should be made of the person directly guilty of this amazing presumption. That Sir John French was reluctant to sign the two paragraphs that were subsequently repudiated by the Government, as is stated by the press, we can well believe. Sir John French is too good a soldier and too stern a disciplinarian to have been a willing party to an understanding of such a character between the Army Council and officers of the Army. But, if Sir John French and Sir John Ewart signed the letter with reluctance, and Colonel Seely signed it by inadvertence, how then is it possible that the offending paragraphs were imposed upon them as the production of His Majesty's Ministers. There seems to be in this a mystery involving as great a danger to the Constitution as that of the claim that military officers should be allowed to "appraise the value" of the Bills passed by Parliament and it is to be hoped that the Government will make a full disclosure of the whole circumstances of the affair. That there is something very grave behind the whole affair is indicated by the latest telegram intimating that Mr. Asquith could not come to the House of Commons owing to the protracted sitting of the Cabinet. In the meanwhile there seems to be some doubt as to whether Colonel Seely is or is not still Secretary of State for War. First we were told that Mr. Asquith refused to accept his resignation; then that Colonel Seely persisted in it, and it is hinted that further developments have arisen which make it impossible for him to remain any longer at the War Office. It is apparent, at any rate, that he is not carrying on the work of the office, for it is stated that Lord Haldane is drafting the document which is to be addressed to General Gough with a view to clearing up the misunderstanding.

THE FERMENT IN JAPAN.

Reuter's announcement yesterday that the Japanese Diet has been prorogued until December is a significant indication of the trend of affairs in that country. Indeed, Japan is at present passing through the usual stages of political ferment which was provoked by the disclosure of scandals in the Navy. But obviously there must be other contributory causes to the present outburst of angry indignation in Japan than the mere disclosure of contract scandals, however grave. The real explanation seems to be that in Japan all classes are in revolt against the overwhelming pressure of taxation. The poor man is groaning under a tariff, partly for revenue, partly for protection, which has raised the cost of necessaries of life. The rich man is smarting under an income-tax rising to 4s. 6d. in the pound. Business men are crusading against a special business tax which was originally imposed for war purposes, and is now being maintained in order to keep up the new high level of expenditure on the Army and the Navy. Then, in addition, a depression of trade and famine in the northern part of the country must be taken as a powerful contributory to the general unrest, and it is no wonder that the popular discontent has found expression in a series of significant demonstrations in all parts of Japan which help to explain the extraordinary reductions, reported by Reuter in later telegrams, in naval expenditure. It may be remembered that on February 10th the Diet buildings were surrounded by a crowd of some 40,000 people. On that morning Marshal Inouye's motor-car was held up by a crowd and smashed in front of the Diet, the Marshal himself escaping under a police escort. Such scenes of popular ebullition,—a novel feature in Japan,—have become frequent. The Press, again, which has recently become more democratic and powerful, has loudly echoed the popular feeling. It has not only subjected the Government's naval finance to the most severe criticism, but has led tremendous attacks upon some Admirals and Vice-Admirals for amassing fortunes which cannot be explained by the size of their salaries. One of them, for instance, was represented as living luxuriously "in a manner contrary to the Imperial Rescript." Descriptions have been given of the houses and properties possessed by various high officers, and the Minister of the Navy has agreed to submit these reports and statements to a Naval Enquiry Committee, and a Tokio correspondent to a London paper states that "in the event of the existence of corruption in the Navy being proved the Peers will not hesitate to impeach the Government." In short, specific and categorical charges have been made, but most of them have been left unanswered. As a consequence, therefore, denials, whenever made, have not been accepted by either the Press or the people and feeling still runs high. Meanwhile the agitation for the abolition of the business, transit and textile taxes, —"the three bad taxes" as they have been called,—is spreading, and associations of business men in Tokio, Kobe, Osaka and other large towns are being formed for the purpose, the movement having been further stimulated by the publication of a recent proposal on the part of the Government to reduce the business-tax by about one-sixth, which means a reduction of the State revenue by some twenty-six millions yen.

In the mentime Japan is without a Ministry, although Admiral Yamamoto continues as Premier, and Parliament has been prorogued for nine months! An arrangement more Gilbertian in its simplicity could hardly be conceived. It is equally difficult to conceive that the Japanese people, who have given such remarkable proofs of their patriotism and political vitality, will accept this arrangement a moment longer than they can help. To the world at large the ferment in Japan conveys many lessons. One is that, if Japan wishes to maintain her position as a world-Power,—and there can be no question of her determination in this respect,—she must confirm more and more to democratic methods and ideals, and all the labour and stress attendant upon democracy. Another is that her participation in European politics and civilisation is swiftly changing, as it was bound to do, her national character and ideals,—not, indeed, for the worse, for the present agitation has clearly shown at least the existence of a powerful public opinion in favour of raising the standards of honesty in publ administration.

Notes of the Day.

Lord MacDonnell and Ulster.

According to Lord MacDonnell who has been expressing his views to a newspaper representative at Home on Mr. Asquith's proposal to give Ulster counties the option of exclusion from the Home Rule Bill, the term of six years would comply with the demand for a general election so far as the excluded counties were concerned; it would give self-governing Ireland an opportunity of proving her mettle; and it would give Great Britain a period for reflection and for developing a scheme of Imperial federation. He thought, however, that the Government might go a little further, and that Mr. Asquith might expand his terms to include further representation for minorities in the South and West. Some such system as proportional representation would give this. He should like to see some system of Home Rule within Home Rule to be offered to the recusant counties, the offer to be limited in point of time and to be determined by the Imperial Parliament when it was satisfied that no danger of oppression existed any longer. Lord MacDonnell's views are certainly entitled to be heard with respect. He was a great Indian administrator before he became, under the last Unionist Government, Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland. He held that office for six years, and, in circumstances of unexampled difficulty, steadily laboured and fought for the pacification of Ireland. Since his retirement from official life his efforts towards a solution of the Irish problem have in no degree slackened, and only in November last, if we recollect right, he outlined a scheme for settling the Ulster difficulty by means of a grant of administrative autonomy,—"Home Rule within Home Rule,"—which attracted much attention.

Bombay's Foreign Trade.

We note from the Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Sind) for 1912-13, which we have just received, that the total value of the imports into Bombay, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted during that year to Rs. 1,02,11,53,641, and the total value of exports to Rs. 65,60,44,693; the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 92,36,22,889 and Rs. 72,55,06,677 respectively. The grand total of imports and exports, therefore, for the year reaches the enormous amount of Rs. 1,68,74,98,337, of which trade with the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 52,98,72,891. The amount of customs duty collected at Bombay was nearly two lakhs of rupees as against less than a lakh and a half in the previous year. We have managed after a careful and patient search among the 647 pages of "Abstract Tables" to discover those interesting figures. The 'tables,"—they are truly called "abstract," —or at any rate some of them, reward the patience of the reader with some very instructive facts, after a very patient (and avoidable) search, but the student is consoled by the information that "a commentary on the tables is separately published under the title of 'Report on the Sea Borne Trade and Customs Administration." The "Explanatory Note" of six pages contained in this publication can scarcely be called illuminating.

"While Wolf" and his Followers.

"White Wolf," the Chinese revolutionary who turned bandit, and has figured prominently in recent telegrams, seems to bear a charmed life. The telegraph wire has killed him more than once, and it may be remembered that Yuan-Shi-Kai was not long ago so misled by reports of his overthrow that he distributed rewards and honours to the troops who professed to have slain him. But "White Wolf" has a knack of turning up where he is not wanted, and wherever he appears he attacks and loots and burns all the towns he can. His followers, again, out-Herod Herod, and slaughter ruthlessly and aimlessly, carrying off numbers of young girls, and accumulating large quantities of plunder. The strongest thing about the whole proceedings is that "White Wolf's" followers have never been very numerous. The highest estimate places his band at 6,000 men, and the lowest at less than 1,000. Whatever their numbers many be, they have certainly shown a "slimness" which would be admirable in actual war. There is no doubt they have almost succeeded in paralysing the Chinese population, for the Government has now sent 40,000 troops after them.

Brazil's Finance.

The visit of Prince and Princess of Prussia to Rio di Janeiro, reported by Reuter, draws attention to the situation in Brazil, which is just now passing through a period of unusual monetary stringency. As a matter of fact the existence of Brazil as a State is in danger unless she can readjust her finances. Two years ago the country was enjoying unexampled prosperity, its crops were good and realising profitable prices, its credit was good, capital was flowing in freely, and there were grounds for supposing these conditions would continue. With the outbreak of the Balkan war, however, the whole situation suddenly changed. Continental investors were not inclined to lend, this action affecting Brazil's power to raise new capital. On the top of these conditions came a great fall in the price of rubber which was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the price of coffee. These adverse circumstances have brought Brazil to the verge of bankruptcy, and she finds herself unable, unless she receives further assistance from Europe, either to meet her immediate necessities or her foreign obligations. In consequence of this situation, it is reported that the President-Elect will shortly visit Europe in order to find a solution of the problems with which he is confronted.

India Office Treasures.

Almost every great State department in London possesses valuable relics of some kind. The Board of Trade has several curiosities and treasures. The new War Office has some mantelpieces with finely carved figures. The Admiralty has a notable collection of eighteenth-century portraits, furniture and fittings. But the India Office's collection of paintings, statues and other works of art is probably the most valuable. Romney's famous portrait of Warren Hastings is hung in the council room, along with that of Major-General Lawrence by Reynolds. Many good modern portraits are in the same Office, and also some fine pieces of eighteenth century furniture of much value. Some of them were transferred from the office of the old East India Company in the City. There is also a remarkable old clock showing the time of the day, the day of the week, and the date and phases of the moon. This, too, is a legacy from the East India Company. A marble mantelpiece designed by Rysbach in 1730 depicting Britannia receiving the homage of India is another treasure there.

RENEWAL OF CRISIS.

CABINET STILL SITTING.

PREMIER UNABLE TO ATTEND HOUSE.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT RESIGN?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.

The protraction of the Cabinet meeting coupled with the summoning of Sir John French to Buckingham Palace and the postponement of Mr. Asquith's statement, is interpreted in the Lobbies as indicating a renewed crisis, leading Unionists to prognosticate the resignation of the Cabinet.

The House of Commons was crowded to its utmost extent to-day. Mr. Gulland announced that the Cabinet was still sitting and that Mr. Asquith would make a statement in the evening.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH RESIGNS.

CAVALRY OFFICERS' DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

Field-Marshal French has resigned.

Telegrams from Dublin and the Curragh state that the majority of cavalry officers reiterate their determination to resign rather than act against Ulster.

THE PREMIER IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

Mr. Asquith has deferred his statement till to-morrow. He saw the King this afternoon and afterwards conferred with General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Viscount Haldane and Field-Marshal French, whereafter Field-Marshal French went to the Palace.

LIBERAL PRESS TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN FRENCH.

PROBABILITY OF AN EARLY ELECTION STRENGTHENED.

The papers, especially Liberal, publish sympathetic articles regarding the resignation of Field-Marshal French. They declare that he has been loyal and straight-forward throughout and favoured a severe punishment of the Curragh officers. He and Lieutenant-General Sir John Ewart reluctantly signed the paragraphs which were subsequently repudiated by the Government.

It was rumoured yesterday evening that many Aldershot officers had resigned.

The probability of an early election is regarded as having been strengthened.

LORD HALDANE DRAFTING EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT.

"The Times" says it is understood that Lord Haldane is drafting an explanatory document which may be addressed by Field-Marshal French to Brigadier-General Gough to the satisfaction of both.

SOLIDARITY OF ARMY NOT IMPAIRED.

A conference of the principal generals was held at the War Office yesterday. It was private but it is learned that all were unanimous that the solidarity of the Army had not been impaired.

"IT WAS THE KING'S WISH."

The majority of the Infantry officers in Ireland only agreed to go to Ulster on being informed that it was the King's wish that they should do so.

PRESS COMMENTS.

POSTPONEMENT OF MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The papers express the opinion that the posponement of Mr. Asquith's statement on the subject of the resignation of Field-Marshal French indicates the extent of the pressure brought to bear to induce him to withdraw the resignation.

COLONEL SEELY AGAIN RESIGNS.

It is rumoured that Colonel Seely has again resigned. The "Daily Chronicle" declares that it is impossible for him to remain any longer at the War Office in view of the latest developments.

RUMOURED EXCHANGE OF OFFICES.

It is believed in the Lobby that Mr. Harcourt and Colonel Seely will exchange offices, though Lord Emmott is also mentioned for the Colonial Office. Some Liberals suggest Mr. Burns for the War Office.

ALLEGED INSUBORDINATION AMONG STOKERS.

COMMANDER OF A BATTLESHIP SUSPENDED BY ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.

The Admiralty has suspended the commander of the battleship, Zealandia pending an inquiry into the recent insubordination among stokers which resulted in a series of court-martials at Vigo at which eight men were all sentenced to two years' imprisonment for refusing to obey orders.

FIELD OF WATERLOO.

BILL PASSED FOR PRESERVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BRUSSELS, March 27.

Both the Senate and Chamber have passed a Bill providing for the preservation of the battlefield of Waterloo and the prevention of the projected building thereon.

SALE OF COUNCIL DRAFTS.

BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR HOME CHARGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.

In the house of Commons to-day Mr. Roberts in reply to Mr. Rupert Gwynne said that of the sum of £31,200,000, now expected to be realised by the sale of the Council drafts in 1913 and 1914, £21,650,000 is the amount budgeted for towards meeting the Home chrages on account of revenue, capital and miscellaneous purposes in 1913 and 1914, while £1,415,700 represents the additional Home expenditure in 1913 and 1914 on capital account, including the discharge of debt.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR BLIND

APPEAL FOR FUNDS BY WIRELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.

An appeal on behalf of the National Institute for the Blind will be sent by wireless to vessels in all the seas to-morrow night.

RUSSIAN PRINCE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.

The Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have arrived at Rio de Janeiro, where they exchanged visits with the President and the Minister for Foreign affairs. Subsequently they proceeded to Buenos Aires.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP SCORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.

Inman	15,751
Reece	11,453

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

WON BY SUNLOCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.

The result of the Grand National Steeplechase was as follows:—

Sunloch	1
Triano III	2
Lutteur III	3
Rory O'Moore	4

Twenty ran: won by eight lengths, eight lengths between second and third.

Sunloch took the lead at the second fence, and made the remainder of the running.

Time:—9 minutes 58 4/5 seconds.

Betting: Covertcoat was favourite at 7 to 1: Sunloch 100 to 6: Triano III 100 to 8 Lutteur III 10 to 1.

Sir Halbert did not run.

LONDON, Mar 26.

The following is the latest betting on the Grand National:—

9 to 1 against Covert Coat and Lutteur Third.
10 to 1 Ilston.
100 to 9 Ballyhackle.
100 to 8 Jacobus and Trianon Third.
100 to 7 Bloodstone.
100 to 6 Rory O'Moore.

BETTING ON DERBY.
4 to 1 against The Tetrarch.

MOSLEM DEPUTATION AND THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Mar. 27.

Members of the Moslem deputation returning from Delhi express themselves greatly impressed by the terms of the Viceroy's reply to their address.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICS OF THE WEEK

THE ULSTER EXCLUSION SCHEME.

LAST WORD IN CONCESSION.

MR. HEALY'S TRAGIC PROTEST.

THE AMAZING SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

"THE TIMES" AT A PENNY.

Our London Correspondent discusses the unfavourable reception of the Premier's Exclusion proposals by the Opposition, as well as by a section of the Irish Party. Suffragette outrages, Mr. Andrew's arrival in London. The Marconi enquiry and the penny "Times" are other subjects discussed in the letter.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 13.

All the world is familiar now with Mr. Asquith's long awaited proposals for the settlement of the Ulster dispute, but it is difficult to find any one who is entirely satisfied with them. The essence of them is, as was anticipated in this column a week ago, that any county in the province of Ulster is to be excluded for a period from the provisions of the Home Rule Act if on a poll being taken of the Parliamentary electors in the county before the Act comes into operation, a majority vote in favour of exclusion. What is new is the period of six years at the end of which the counties which may "contract out" would automatically come under the operation of the Act, unless in the meantime the Imperial Parliament should intervene to make their exclusion definite. The six years, while they would provide ample time to enable the recusant districts to judge between the advantages and disadvantages of exclusion, would allow of two General Elections before the final decision could be taken. The Prime Minister's offer was announced in Parliament on Monday night. Mr. Bonar Law did not flatly reject it, but he declared that unless it was open to amendment he must regard the position as "very grave." The character of the amendment aimed at was indicated by Sir Edward Carson. "Sentence of death, with stay of execution for six years—that" he cried gloomily, "is what you offer us." But the Ulster Leader went on to say that, if Mr. Asquith would withdraw the time-limit so that Ulster might remain out definitely until Parliament should decide to put her in, he would placed the offer before his followers. The difference as will be seen, is a vital one, and it is round it that the battle of the week is chiefly being waged. At the moment the prospect is not cheerful. There is no longer any doubt that the Prime Minister will have the support of his party for the proposals in their present form, and Mr. Redmond on Monday night indicated the acceptance of the Nationalists. But he regarded the scheme as the last word in concession, and the phrase may be said to voice what is felt generally on the Ministerial side of the House and in the country. It is indeed difficult to believe that the Irish Leader can be asked to agree to further concessions but this will not prevent the Opposition from pushing their demands for the possibility of bringing about a cleavage between the Cabinet and Mr. Redmond and his followers is naturally one that appeals to them. In Ireland itself, though nothing points to any decline in the influence of Mr. Redmond, there is undoubtedly a mass of opinion behind the almost tragic protest on Monday of Mr. Tim Healey, who declared that this compromise was *finis Hiberniæ*,—the end of Ireland. It is remarkable that the two speeches which really impressed and moved the House were those of two Irishmen,—the one Sir Edward Carson, pleading with poignant eloquence for the retention of Ulster in the Union, yet claiming the Nationalists as his "fellow countrymen," and the other Mr. Healy, almost broken by a feeling which he tried in vain to control. "You divide us into dens, —one den for lions, and the other for tigers. You cut off from our country the very lands where St. Patrick lies buried."

PROBABLE FATE OF THE SCHEME.

The debate is not to be resumed until the 30th instant. Meanwhile while negotiations are still going on quietly at Westminster, it must be said that the tone of the Press, with one or two exceptions, indicates on both sides a hardening of opinion against compromise. In the Ministerial camp it is felt that to advance a step beyond the line marked by Mr. Asquith's offer would be to surrender the actual principle of the Home Rule Bill. On the side of the Opposition it is clear that the danger from the party point of view, of allowing Ulster to decide her own fate, is clearly realized. You have already published figures illustrating the balance of population, Protestant and Catholic, in the Ulster Counties. But in any attempt to estimate from them the probable result of the proposed plebiscite, it must be taken into account that, while the Catholic vote will go solid against exclusion, there are not an inconsiderable number of Protestant Home Rulers, and there are many other Protestants whose patriotism is sufficiently broad to make the proposed exclusion appear nothing less than the mutilation of their country. Moreover, should the present scheme be adopted, its working will be beset with many difficulties, and the business man in Belfast and Londonderry may well question whether his commercial interests are not likely to suffer more from the severance of his own community from the great body of his country men, than his religious interests from association with them. It is considerations such as these that make it exceedingly difficult to forecast the result of the proposed referendum, —the first by the way, in our political history.

The Opposition is begining to be seized by a sense of this uncertainty. "The Times" yesterday devoted its leading article to a consideration of the probabilities. It made the timeous discovery that the county boundaries "do not in all counties indicate the true division of political aspiration," and with a really splendid courage asked for their readjustment for the purposes of the poll. Tyrone and Fermanagh have both a majority of Catholic voters. In both the Protestants "are the possessors of nearly all the wealth and influence, they compose the bulk of the professional classes, they hold most of the land and the farming is mostly in their hands." The proposal is, therefore, that the two counties should be made the victims of a system of gerrymandering which despite their Catholic majority shall secure their exclusion from Catholic Ireland. Fair play is a jewel. The scheme is not likely to recommend itself to the Prime Minister; it should not appeal to a majority even of Unionist Englishmen; and it is by no means certain to please Sir Edward Carson who has declared that he will not see Ulster made a pawn in any political game. What it does is to indicate a nervousness in English Unionist quarters as to what the result of the vote might be. At the time of writing all the signs are that the Opposition for this and other reasons will reject the compromise. Even this, however, will not entirely defeat the hopes of peace. If the Bill is sent to the Lords in its present form it is still open to them to insert the Government's proposals, and a further opportunity of agreement, will then be provided.

THE LATEST SUFFRAGETTISM.

Militant suffragism movement which for some time past, had confined its baneful actitivities to the burning of unprotected country houses came out into the open once more on Wednesday when the famous 'Rokeby Venus by Velasquez bought for the nation for £45,000, in 1906, and presented to the National Gallery, was slashed at mercilessly and badly mutilated by a woman armed with a butcher's cleaver. The author of the outrage, Miss Mary Richardson, is an old offender and was released from prison in October last under the "Cat and Mouse" Act. A statement issued by the Women's Social and Political Union appears to have been written by her before she went to the Gallery. She "tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history," she says, as a protest against the Government for destroying Mrs. Pankhurst "who is the most beautiful character in modern history."

The crime is thus the immediate outcome of the arrest at Glasgow on Monday night of the militant leader amid scenes which perhaps exceeded in violence any in the long campaign of disorder associated with the movement. Mrs. Pankhurst who had been liberated under the same Act had long evaded the police, who attempted to take her while she was addressing a gathering in St. Andrew's Hall. When they tried to storm the platform they found that the flowers which decorated its front concealed barbed wire, and on this some of them were badly torn. Flower pots and chairs were hurled at them, revolvers were fired, and it is said, small bombs were thrown among them. The place became at once a pandemonium in which women armed with short clubs fought hand to hand with policemen, and deluged them with water thrown from pails. Many women fainted, and some, including Mrs. Pankhurst herself, were hurt; but the "ammunition" used appears to have been of the blank variety, and the two lady doctors present who were seen carrying water in their hats to the injured, had no serious wounds to tend. In the end the Suffragist Leader was secured and driven to the police-station. She was brought to London on Tuesday and is now back in prison again. Mary Richardson was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment which it is much more than doubtful she will serve. The Act under which such women are released in order to save them from self-starvation in prison has had its effect in checking the number of these outrages, but they are still the cause of the most serious embarrassment to the Government. Mr. McKenna was taunted yesterday because in the House of Commons he asked a questioner to suggest what he should do with their authors. "Transport them" cried a Member. "Where to?" asked the Home Secretary. The reply "To South Africa" was not without a certain spice. This recrudescence of violence is causing most serious concern also to the Office of Works, and to the Trustees of great Art collections. The National Gallery keeps its doors closed, and the Tate Gallery and other similar institutions are following suit.

MR. ANDREWS IN LONDON.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, of the Cambridge University Mission, Delhi, who has been enquiring into the grievances of the Indian community in South Africa, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning and was awaited at Waterloo by a number of Indian ladies and gentlemen including Mr. Sorabji, Dr. Mittra, and Mrs. Sarojina Naidu, the poetess, who garlanded him and thanked him for his service to her people. Mr. Andrews attributes the improvement in the Indian outlook chiefly to the fine leadership of Mr. Gandhi who did much to conciliate opinion by preventing the renewal of passive resistance at the time when the Government was occupied with the troubles connected with the Railway strike. He speaks well of the Commission and believes that with the goodwill of General Botha expressed to him personally and of General Smuts, its findings will result in a satisfactory arrangement. The £3 poll tax and the marriage question are at the centre of the trouble. He believes that both are on the way to settlement by legislation; and that favourable action will also be taken in regard to the Cape entry question and other grievances of the Indian community. Mr. Andrews expects to be back in India at the end of April.

THE PENNY "TIMES."

The reduction in the price of "The Times" to a penny from Monday next almost takes on the character of a national event. The change has been long in preparation and old-fashioned readers have marked with mixed feelings the disappearance or whittling down of features which had constituted its special value in their eyes, and the introduction of others which marked ominously its approach to the methods of its cheaper contemporaries. In the gradual transformation its at-one-time unrivalled service of foreign news has suffered particularly, and neither the Parliamentary report, nor the reports of Law cases are what they were. The popular "interview" form of news is a recent introduction and on Wednesday, as far as the writer remembers for the first time a photograph,—that of the mutilated Velasquez Venus,—caused the reader something like a shock when he opened its middle pages. There is much speculation as to what will be the effect of the change on the newspaper world in general. Lord Northcliffe, who, though he was not the creator of half-penny journalism in London, may be called its most successful exponent, may be depended upon to bid boldly for big circulation, and as it is no longer possible to conjure up a new public he cannot succeed without affecting the position of other journals. Certain of these it must be acknowledged are very strongly entrenched and Fleet Street at any rate will be interested to watch the progress of the struggle. Lord Northcliffe will, it is said, devote most of his energies to the new venture and that fact alone should assure it of success, but it would not be surprising if at first some of the older readers of "The Times" should show their preference for a less progressive form of journalism. An interesting historical footnote to the current event is provided in the same issue in which the reduction is announced. It is a quotation from "The Times" of March 10th, 1814, of an affidavit sworn at the Mansion House by "Peter Mate, Overseer, Robert Howlett and James Fitzgerald, Press Men" all of that journal to the effect that "the average number printed of the said newspaper has for some time past exceeded 8,000 *daily*." This was published in reply to something which had appeared in the "Morning Post" challenging its statement that the sale was between 5,000 and 6,000 more than that of its rival. Circulations have progressed since March 1814!

THE MARCONI ENQUIRY.

The House of Lords Committee to inquire into the charges levelled against Lord Murray was constituted this week, and held its first meeting to-day. Lord Halsbury presided and the other members of the Committee are Lord Loreburn, Lord Sanderson who was for many years at the Foreign Office, Lord Desart, formerly Director of Public Prosecutions, and Lord Charnwood, who as Mr. Godfrey Benson twenty years ago represented the Woodstock Division in Parliament. Lord Loreburn consented to serve only with the assent of the Government and after definite assurances had been given that the charges against Lord Murray would be specific and duly formulated, and that the enquiry should be limited to the charges against Lord Murray. The first sitting of the Committee this morning quickly revealed the effect of the stand thus made by the Liberal ex-Chancellor. Mr. Upjohn, K.C. who represented the "Morning Post" had suggested that the Committee should hear Lord Murray first, in view of the mass of facts dealing with ground common between the parties. Lord Halsbury at once made the position clear. "Under the circumstances" he said "it seems to me that it would be quite outrageous to ask Lord Murray to make a statement. It is for the accuser to establish his proposition." The Chairman was equally cold towards the request that the authority of the House of Lords should be used to compel witnesses to attend. Lord Murray was not present to-day and was not represented by Counsel. Whether he will attend on Tuesday when the Committee meets again and what indeed will be his attitude towards the Committee altogether time will show. He is not a talkative man.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

You will have received from another quarter details of the Naval Estimates for 1914-5 published this morning. Until Mr. Churchill makes his statement to the House next week no full criticism is possible, but it is quite obvious that the friends of economy can derive no comfort from the figures. The £51,550,000 asked for is an increase of 5½ millions on the estimates of a year ago and of 2¾ millions is the supplementary estimates published a week ago are counted in. It is a jump of 20 million pounds as compared with the sum devoted to the Navy in the first year of office of the present Government. Doubt is expressed to-day in quarters opposed to Mr. Churchill that even so the whole of the facts have been revealed. A week ago the First Lord promised that when he made his Annual Statement now due he would explain his policy in regard to the three Dreadnoughts expected from Canada, but which owing to the action of the Ottawa Senate are not now to be provided; and also with the needs of the Navy in the Mediterranean. The memorandum published to-day contains nothing to indicate that any provision is being made for expansion in the directions mentioned and it is suggested that Mr. Churchill may have further unpleasant surprises in store. As was remarked here a week ago, Mr. Churchill has little to fear from the House of Commons, which is not only, without effective check upon Admiralty spending, but which at the present juncture appears, as a body, to have no special desire for it.

DELHI SEDITION TRIAL.

ARREST OF HARDAYAL IN AMERICA

TO BE DEPORTED AS AN UNDESIRABLE.

SECRET OF THE ATTEMPT ON VICEROY.

WHO PREPARED THE LAHORE BOMB?

PUBLICATION OF "LIBERTY" LEAFLET.

Further sensational evidence was given on Friday, by Dinanath, the approver in the Delhi case, who calls himself a disciple of Hardayal, whose arrest is reported from San Fransisco.

Witness had discussed the matter of the bomb thrown at the Viceroy on the occasion of the state entry into Delhi, with Abadh Behari and though the letter was never explicit a sensible man could gather from his conversation that he certainly had a hand in the matter and knew the secret.

Dina Nath next spoke about how the "Liberty" leaflet, the authorship of which he ascribed to Abadh Bihari, was got printed by him at Kapurthala and he, Abadh Behari, and Bal Mokand circulated it all over India.

The remaining part of the witness's statement referred to the Lahore bomb. He related how Basant Kumar and Avadh Behari went to the Lawrence Gardens to prepare the bomb and how Besant Kumar, fearing to throw it at the Europeans returning from the Mentgomerry Hall left it on the road where it exploded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.

Among the documents produced at the trial of Amirchand and others on a charge of sedition was a letter bearing the monogram of the University of California. As a result of the enquiry Hardayal, a young Hindoo radical, was arrested last night and detained pending an investigation with a view to his deportation as an undesirable.

The Hindoo students at the University say they will do their utmost to secure his release. They declare that Amirchand is a noted patriot.

PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY AT DELHI.

DELHI, March 27.

The preliminary examination in the Delhi sedition case was continued at Delhi to-day before Mr. V. Connolly.

Mr. A. B. Broadway, counsel for the prosecution, continued his examination of Dina Nath, the approver. Witness said: "When Rash Behari came in October, 1912, Basanta Kumar Biswas came with him. I saw him first at Dehra Dun in Rash Behari's house when I went there at the beginning of 1912. His house was at Ghisi Mohla, Dehra Dun. I saw Basanta Kumar at Lahore in Rash Behari's room in October, 1912. Basanta was not present when the conversation took place with Abad Behari as stated yesterday. During this visit Rash Behari told Bal Mukand that he should get some employment for Basanta Kumar. He was therefore employed in the Popular Dispensary, Bazar Sutarmandi. Rash Behari who was employed in the Forest Department at Dehra Dun, told me this before he left Lahore. After he had gone he wrote ordinary letters at first, but later on wrote to me 'you must prepare yourself for sacrifice.' I have destroyed this and all the other letters I received. Abad Behari used to stay at the Training College Boarding House when I often went to see him. He told me that he went to Delhi at Christmas. At that time I went to Jullundhur. Basanta Kumar left Lahore either on December 18 or 19. I do not know where Bal Mukand went on December 18. I was going to the city when I met Basanta going with a small bedding near Chakla Busera towards Lahore Gate. I asked him where he was going and he said I will tell you when I come back. I remained with my relatives at Jallandhur for six or seven days, returning the day before the College reopened.

ATTEMPT ON THE VICEROY.

"Whilst at Jallandhur on December 24 I learnt that a bomb had been thrown at the Viceroy at Delhi and that he was wounded. I went to the meeting of the Arya Samaj, Jallandhur, on December 24 and the first resolution passed there, related to the affair and expressed sorrow at the incident. I did not know previously that a bomb would be thrown. When I returned to Lahore I learnt that Basanta had come back. I met him and learnt of his leaving the dispensary people. This was at the end of December or the beginning of January. I did not speak of the bomb incident to him. I read in the "Tribune" one day that Dr. Moolchand's brother-in-law, a son of Bolagi Ram, barrie-

(Continued on page 12).

DELHI SELITION CASE.

(Continued from page 11.)

ter, had been arrested in connection with the Delhi case. This was in the second or third week in January. That same evening I went to see Abad Behari in the Training College. I went to see him to enquire whether he was of our party which I doubted. Abad Behari at first appeared confused on hearing the name of the arrested man, but when I related the story as told in, the newspaper he said, 'fear not' it is all right. I understood that the man arrested was not one of us.

ABADH'S HAND IN THE MATTER.

"Abad Behari told me that the man arrested brought his sister a day or two before the incident and went away a day or two after. He may have been arrested on that suspicion. I discussed, the bomb incident frequently with Abad Behari who said that the Government could not find out the bomb thrower who must be very clever. Abad Behari was not very clear but he indirectly hinted that only three or four persons knew of the incident and that the Government would not be able to unravel it easily. He was never explicit, but a sensible man could gather from his conversation that he certainly had a hand in the matter and knew the secret. Two weeks after coming back to Lahore I wrote a letter of congratulation to Rash Behari at Dehra Dun congratulating him on his success in writing such letters. We always used business terms so that if found and opened the letters would appear as business letters and no secrets would be divulged. This was an undersood thing. So far as I remember I wrote 'our capital has produced a grand success and I congratulate you upon it.' I meant that a band of a small number of men had achieved great success. He did not answer this, nor did he touch on the point for two months and then wrote I was purposely silent on this point so that you might know that it was done by us.'

EXULTATION AT DELHI BOMB.

"I wrote to him once or twice and enquired especially why he was silent on the point, and he then wrote that the letter in reply to mine. When Rash Behari came to Lahore in October, 1912, it was agreed between us that any letters we should write should be signed Duga Das, but the superscription on the envelope would be all right. The letters generally began, 'my dear friend or my dear brother' or something to that effect. Subsequently Rash Behari met me on February 13, 1913, at Lahore. Alth ugh I did not meet him before that I kept on frequent correspondence. I recognised his signature and handwriting very well, as I had seen him writing at Lahore and saw a copy book containing accounts at Dehra Dun. Also I received letters from him. The copy book bore his name and I specially remember him making enteries therein once when the wife of his superior officer sent him a cheque and he copied that in the book. In his latter correspondence he wrote in exultation at the Delhi bomb incident, also that the Government had not been able to find the real culprit. He said he did not think they would be able to find him out. The Government machinery has proved most unsuccessful in this case, and even the Russian and Bengal Terrorists have not met such grand success. As a rule the word terrorist was not used in the correspondence except in connection with Russia and such countries. It was used in this instance as Bengal was mentioned with Russia.

Counsel for Bal Raj and Kushi Ram here objected to any statement volunteered by witness being recorded but the court overruled the objection.

THE BENGAL SPIRIT.

"Abad Behari also wrote several times; 'Death is for all and we shall all die the death of a hero. It is the duty of all to serve the country and what sacrifice is required for should be met. The Bengal spirit should be implanted in the Punjab also and the Punjab should not be backward in any case. We shall learn the law of fearlessness because it is the first step towards the realisation of God. If you die a brave death you will be given a noble birth in the future. The high European officials in the Punjab should be bombed first.' He wrote this in his correspondence between the date of the Delhi bomb and February 1913. I wrote several letters in reply. I wrote: 'This matter of the Viceroy is still fresh. If we do anything further by throwing bombs the police will be making enquiries in every case and it is possible the Viceroy bomb incident at Delhi may be traced, we may all be arrested, and the movement will die out in its infancy.' I wrote this before May, 1913. Amongst ourselves in referring to our own work instead of the word terrorists we substituted the words brethren and lovers of God as we considered it part of our religion."

DISTRIBUTION OF "LIBERTY" LEAFLET.

Two or three weeks before the examination commenced in Lahore in 1913, we had settled that we should distribute the "Liberty" leaflet. This was settled by myself, Abad Behari and Hal Mohand in the latter's house which in those days was at Sutermandi in the second storey of the Hindu Elementary Education League School at Patia Nihal Chand. The examination was to be held at five centres, and the leaflets were to be posted the night before on the outer walls at those centres. I was to post at the Mission College and the University Hall, Bal Mokand at the D.A.V. College Hall and the Government School Hall and Abad Behari at the Model School Hall. It was also decided that Bal Mokand was to distribute in all college boarding houses except the Training College Boarding house where Abad Behari would distribute, others to be distributed outside. I was to wrap them in covers and address them by a typewriter. We should all post them to avoid suspicion. They were posted to U.P. and Punjab. I typed about eighty addresses by means of an Oliver typewriter which I procured at the College where I was studying. I wrote them on a sheet of paper so that no suspicion should be aroused in the school. I left space between each and then cut them out and pasted them on the covers on the day before the examination. We all posted the leaflets on the walls according to the arrangement. The distribution in the boarding houses and posting to outside stations took place several days afterwards. I posted about thirty copies, including copies at the Paisa-Akbar and the General Post Offices.

ABADH'S AUTHORSHIP OE "LIBERTY."

It was decided that I should send some copies to Fazl Kahee or Fazl Karim who was a student of the Islamia College and whose name Bal Mokand told me. He told me to send at least thirty copies with an anonymous letter to the effect that I have sent the copies according to his instructions. I wrote: Please get them distributed among the boarding students this very night and oblige. I got the letter typewritten and two or three days after Bal Mokand told me that the copies had been distributed in the Islamia College. The matter of the leaflet was written by Abad Behari. He told me so himself and passed it on me to print the first edition. The matter was given to me a day or two after the conference previously mentioned. I went to Kapurthala where a friend of mine is a printer in a press, and I told him to print the leaflet. I also told him of our work and he refused at first and said "I don't want to get into this kind of work." I pressed him very much and he ultimately out of friendship consented to print it, but only on condition that I did not reveal the name of the press. I had four or five hundred copies printed and brought them to Lahore. They were posted. It had been settled that nothing should be done without Rash Behari's consent and Abad Behari said that he had obtained this. After the distribution I wrote to Rash Behari and told him it was done. He congratulated me and wrote some big work should be done in the Punjab.

RASH BEHARI'S ANGRY LETTER.

By big work Rash Behari meant that some bomb should be thrown in the Punjab. I wrote, and told him that the Viceroy's matter was still fresh and the time was not ripe for such things. In reply he wrote: "You always oppose me. It seems, that either you are afraid or dont like to do the work. As this was the first angry letter I had received from him, I showed it to Abad Behari. I said it appeared that Rash Behari was angry. He said he had also recieved a similar letter asking him to do some work and he had agreed. He said, "We were therefore bound to do it." I said I was not against doing the work, but in my opinion the time was not ripe. He said he would be going to Dehra Dun after his examination and would remove the misunderstanding between me and Rash Behri. I thereupon agreed that some work should be done. Abad Behari asked me to meet him the following Friday at the boarding house to discuss some important matter. He said Basanta Kumar would also be there. I went and found Abad Behari and Basanta Kumar sitting in the former's room. Abad Behari said: "We want to throw a bomb at Lahore, what is your opinion?" We agreed that a bomb should be thrown on May 17. We gave a cardboard box which had originally contained envelopes to Basanta Kumar, also a small cloth packet of needles, a little longer than ordinary size. The eyes of some of the needles protruded from the packet. Abad Behari said there were pins inside. The box was heavy weighing half or three quarter of a seer. He said to Basanta Kumar: 'Take the box with you to the Lawrence Garden to-morrow. I will be there with the rest of the materials.' It was settled that I was to take my bicycle to Basanta Kumar's dispensary at six in the evening the following day and give it to him. The cycle belongs to Dr. Balwant Rai who left it with me when he went to England previously. I had only known Balwant Rai professionally before, but we became friends later on. He is a brother of Iswant Rai, of the Punjabi press. He wrote to me to send the cycle to a relation of his at Faridkote. I wrote to the address given me and was told in reply that a man would fetch the cycle. The cycle was fetched in July.

STORY OF THE LAHORE BOMB.

"On may 16 Basanta and I went to the city together; I to go home and he to go to his dispensary. Whilst we were standing outside Abad Behari went inside and fetched the box. He did not say that he had a bomb and we did not know what it was till he told me to take one portion and he would carry the rest. The next day Basanta brought the box, and I left the cycle at the dispensary as there was heavy rain during the night. I did not go to fetch the cycle next day. The following day when I left my house I was told there was a row in the city and that a man had been killed by a bomb that noon. I went to see Abad Behari in the boarding house. We both went to a tank which is in the boarding house and used by the students for bathing. We sat on one of the benches by the bath, and I asked him about the previous night's doing. He said "About seven o'clock or half past Basanta and I went out. I went behind a shrup in the garden and fitted up the bomb This took nearly half an hour. After fitting it up I gave the bomb to Basanta Kumar and told him to watch for opportunities near the door of the Montogomery Hall and when a large number of Europeans went in and came out to throw the bomb. As nobody was caught Basanta Kumar either became nervous and someone noticed him or he must have kept the bomb in such a place on the road that it exploded either by contact with a carriage or somebody's boot. He waited for about half an hour and then came away as he had to reach the boarding house before nine." He said that he heard the explosion about ten or fifteen minutes after he had left the garden and had not met Basanta since the occurrence. Then I went away on the following Monday. I fetched the cycle from the dispensary. We went outside and he told me that a sentry always stood outside the Montgomery Hall. It was difficult to throw the bomb there so he had left it in such a place on the roadside that it was due to explode by contact. I warned him not to mention this matter and forget it, so that it would remain a secret for ever.

The Court then rose for the day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

LORD WILLINGDON DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

"A DEPLORABLE SITUATION."

On Friday night His Excellency Lord Willingdon distributed prizes to the Bombay Volunteers at the Town Hall. His Excellency dined with the officers of the corps at the Bombay Club, and proceeded to the Town Hall, where a Guard-of-Honour of St. Marys and B. E. S. Schools Cadets received him. The Hall was tastefully decorated. and a large gathering cheered His Excellency on mounting the platform.

The Hon. Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, in opening the proceedings, extended a very hearty welcome from all ranks of the Corps to H. E. the Governor who was their Honorary Colonel and who had served for many years in the auxiliary forces at Home and had founded the Sussex Yeomanry. He then proceeded to say that the strength of the Corps that evening was 826 as compared with 828 at the end of the last drill season and of this number 482 were adults.

The Corps has nearly 350 cadets on its rolls and the cadets have taken part in all the operations upon which the Corps had been engaged—involving on two instances night operation and bivouacs and acquitted themselves most satisfactactorily and the Corps had every reason to be proud of its cadet companies whose members it was hoped would in due course pass into the adult companies.

There was an increase in the number of marksmen the number being, 79 against 107 last season an improvement largely due to the cadets whose shooting had improved very considerably owing to more instruction on the miniature range.

In addition to the annual inspections by the General Officer Commanding 6th Division and Bombay Brigade, the battalion was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief with the rest of the Garrison in November last and was the strongest unit on the parade—the battalion also paraded to line the streets on the occasion of the arrival of H. E. Lord Willingdon and the Viceroy's recent visit.

The annual camp was held as usual at Santa Cruz and the daily average attendance in the Camp was 450 but having regard to the very short time available in Camp for instruction in the mornings and evenings owing to the members of the Corps having to attend to their ordinary avocations in the day time it has been decided to try the experiment of holding week-end company camps during the coming season instead of a battalion camp and it is hoped that these camps will be well attended as affording greater facilities for instruction than can be obtained in the Battalion camp.

The Corps Rifle Meeting was attended with success as owing to competitors being divided into three classes, many new members who would have stood no chance under previous conditions were able to compete with success and this system worked so successfully that it will be tried again next year.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

Speaking on the volunteering movement in India, Colonel Dunlop said:—Much has recently been said and written about volunteering in India but I think the best remark was that recently reported to have been made by the Inspector of Volunteers that every man with a drop of white blood in his veins ought to be a volunteer. This duty is so obvious in a city like Bombay that it need not be dwelt upon and there is no excuse in this city for any able bodied man being able to carry arms when he can join any branch of the auxiliary forces, horse gunners or foot and make himself an efficient volunteer at a comparatively small expenditure of time.

I admit that at present there is no inducement for men to volunteer and the majority of all ranks have been induced to join by personal persuassion of others on the ground of duty but I think Government might do more to encourage volunteering. There is for instance the question of exemption from Jury Service, a boon which would cost nothing—a great desideratum—and would not only be greatly appreciated but be a fair recognition of public services and would strongly appeal to heads of firms and offices who are in many cases but with notable exceptions very lukewarm in their support of volunteering.

His Excellency then distributed the following prizes:—

Adults.—Leslie Challenge Cup Marching Competition 1st "D" Company Lieut. K. M. Kemp, 2nd "F" Company, Captain C. N. Moberley.

Cadets.—1st "H" Company "A" Team, Corporal Sinclair, 2nd "L" Company, Corporal Monteiro.

The Bayley Company Challenge Shield.—Won by "A" Company.

The Tenant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup.—Won by Corporal J. Pinto, "B" Company (with Silver Medal).

The Blaney Challenge Cup.—Won by "H" Company "B" Team.

The Highland Challenge Cup.—Won by "F" Company.

The Bayley Challenge Cup.—Won by "F" Company, 64.6 points.

The Tennent Memorial Sergeants Challenge Cup, with Silver Medal, Corporal Sergt. Mathews, "D" Company.

The Bayley Challenge Shield with Silver Medal.—Won by Vol. W. Clarke, "A" Company.

The Lord Harris Cup, with Silver Medal—Won by Qr. Mr. Sergt. Soundy, "E" Company.

The Cadets Drill Competition.—1st "L" Company, 2nd "H" Company, "A" Team.

The All Comers.—Won by Corporal G. L. Charde, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. 30.

The Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup.—"A" Company Vol. Britto. "C" Company Lc.-Cpl. J. David. "D" Company Cr. Sergt. E. Matthews, Sergt. W. Sell, Sergt. S. D'Silva, Corpl. G. Cross, Corpl. J. L. Pinto, Vol. S. Calmiano, Vol. J. D'Souza. "E" Company Cr. Sergt. R. H. Fido, Cyclist L. Brown, Cyclist K. Stephens. "F" Company Corpl. Br. R. Rose, Vol. Gillespie, Vol. Symons.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. J. Duxbury and Company's Prizes. Rs. 50 presented by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Rs. 25 presented by J. Duxbury and Company and Rs. 75 added by the Corps. Class A.—"A" Company, Vol. W. Clarke. Class B.—"F" Company Vol. E. Halliburn. Class C.—"A" Company Vol. E. Bamber

Messrs. Spinner and Company and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company's Prizes. Rs. 25 each presented by Messrs. Spinner and Company and Messrs. Mackinnon. Mackenzie and Company and Rs. 100 added by the Corps. Class A.—"A" Company Vol. W. Clarke. Class B.—"E" Company Sergt. S. Vardon. Class C.—"F" Company Corpl. H. Evans.

Messrs. Lund and Blockley's Prize. A silver cup presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley valued Rs. 75 and Rs. 125 added by the Corps. Class A.—"A" Company Vol. R. Selkirk. Class B.—"A" Company Vol. S. Stewart. Class C.—"D" Company Cr. Sergt. E. Mathews.

Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company's Prizes. Rs. 50 presented by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company and Rs. 100 added by the Corps. Class A.—Staff U. L. Inst., A. R. Kearsey. Class B.—"A" Company Cr.-Sergt. I. Stockbridge. Class C.—"F" Company Corpl. H. Evans.

The Standard Oil Company. Prize Rs. 50 presented by the Standard Oil Company and Rs. 100 added by the Corps. Class A.—"G" Company Vol. E. Robinson. Class B.—"D" Company corp. J. Pinto. Class C.—"F" Company Vol. R. Sweeney.

Prize of Rs. 150 presented by the corps. Class A—"A" Company Vol. R. Selkirk. Class B.—"D" Company Corpl. J. Pinto. Class C.—"D" Company Cr.-Sergt. E. Matthews.

For Cadet Recruits who are efficient for the current season Rs. 48-8 presented by the Corps. "L" Company, Recruit, Butler.

For Cadet Recruits who are efficient for the current season Rs. 48-8 precented by the Corps. "L" Company, Recruit Butler.

For Cadets who are efficient for the current season Rs. 67-8 presented by the Corps. "L" Company Cadet, V. Mercado.

Championship Gold Medal "A" Company Vol. W. Clarke.

Consolation Aggregate Prize Rupees 105 presented by the Corps. "G" Company. Q. M. S., P. R. Soundy.

His Excellency then presented Sgt. D'Cunha, with a Long Service Medal.

WEEK-END CAMPS.

General Gorringe in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Willingdon which was heartily accorded, asked that Government should permit their employees to attend the annual camps of exercise and in this respect set an example to employees of labour. He advocated week-end camps at which one or two companies should be present once a month.

His Excellency, rising amid great applause said:—I am very much obliged to you for the cordial way in which you have received me and cheered me in response to General Gorringe's request, and I assure you that I am extremely pleased to come here this evening. I was reading my paper this morning and I saw the regimental orders of this particular regiment and I discovered that after the distribution of prizes, there was to be a dance, and I realised at once that there would be no desire on the part of anybody to hear speeches of any length, because all wanted to dance, and therefore I propose to say a very few words.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS A VOLUNTEER.

Let me assure you that for many reasons I am delighted to be present here this evening. General Gorringe has told you that I take a hearty interest in the volunteering movement in this country. The only real interest I have taken in the volunteering movement so far was when the other day I went out to see a certain field day of the Bombay Light Horse. I do assure you that although the spirit is willing, but the flesh, as Governor of Bombay, as at times weak, because he has so much to do, many occupations has he to look after that he finds it is difficult to finding time to do everything. If he had time one of the things he would like to do would be to take an interest in volunteering, I say this with absolute sincerity, for I was for twenty-seven years a volunteer in England, and I say this, that I have enjoyed my twenty-seven years training, as one of the most interesting things in my life. I do feel, and everybody who has got any imperialistic instinct in his views does feel, that volunteering does a great deal for that imperialistic instinct, and all the more credit is due to volunteers in the country, for it was only the other day I discovered that volunteers in this country, unlike volunteers in England, the officers and men do not receive that pay which they do in England when they go out to camp. I do do not want to say that the Governor of Bombay can make any change in what seems a deplorable situation. The situation would be very much improved if in India volunteering was made on all fours with England.

Various things have been brought to my notice, not as Honorary Colonel of your corps, but as Governor of Bombay. General Gorringe has made some suggestions. I will be extremely delighted if he will send me an official letter and the recommendations as coming from an officer of his position and weight will be duly considered. Similarly I would ask Colonel Dunlop to send an official letter to me as Governor in regard to the proposed exemption of volunteers from serving on juries, and I shall look into the matter. (Applause).

PROMISE OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Let me say I am delighted to be here, and I shall be delighted at all times and always, and I say this with all sincerity to encourage the volunteering movement in any part of the British Empire. I happen to be in a responsible position in this Presidency, and you can rely on my cordial assistance in any matter. Any representations which come to me that are fair and sound, will receive full consideration at my hands. (Cheers).

I do believe and I shall always believe, having been a volunteer for twenty-seven years, that volunteering is the essence of the greatness of the British Empire. It is the thing which gives tone and courage to various parts of the Empire, and I sincerely trust. if Colonel Dunlop thinks that I have behaved myself, and asks me to be present next year, I shall find the recruitment of this regiment, and other regiments of volunteers have greatly increased. (Applause).

The room was then cleared, and dancing was indulged in up to the early hours of the morning.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

AGREEMENT TO SENATE'S AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOSTON, Mar. 27.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has agreed by 164 votes to 39 to the Senate's amendment to the State Constition extending franchise to women.

CALCUTTA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

The foundation stone of the College of Science in connection with the Calcutta University was laid this evening by Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

In performing the ceremony, Sir Ashutosh said that the scheme was first rendered practicable by the execution of a trust deed by Sir Taraknath Palit by which he transferred money and land valued at more than seven lakhs for the promotion of pure and applied science among his countrymen. A few weeks later, Sir Taraknath executed a second deed of a similar amount for the purpose of aiding the trusts mentioned in the first deed, and the University syndicate received Government's permission to apply Rs. 12,000 annually for the maintenance of one laboratory and Dr. Rash Behary Ghose had offered ten lakhs for the foundation of four professorships and eight research studentships.

FIRE IN A COTTON STACK.

At 11-15 a.m. on Friday a fire broke out at Arthur Bunder; a stock of cotton caught fire, but the Colaba and Fort Engines of the Fire Brigade were able extinguish it without any appreciable damage.

On Friday afternoon the Fire Brigade received a call and repaired to Bazaar Gate Street, on reaching which, however, they found that it was a false call made by somebody breaking open the Street Fire Alarm.

Yet another fire broke out on Friday shortly after 1 p.m., in a stack of cotton bales on the Colaba Cotton Green near the the Pasta Lane. It was however quickly put out, only one bale being burnt.

HINDU-MOSLEM AMITY.

MEETING CONVENED BY SIR JAMES MESTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has convened a meeting to be held in Lucknow, on April 4th to discuss means of improvement of the present feeling between Hindu and Mahomehands. Twenty-five delegates have been invited from the two communities to equally represent all sections of them from all parts of the United Provinces.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 27.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives here to-night and will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor. He will review troops in the garrison to-morrow, attend church parade, on Sunday, inspect the military hospital on Monday and will leave Lucknow the same evening.

VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy visits Gwalior from the 26th instant to 12th April, the Rewah States from the 13th to the 21st April, and Dehra Dun from the 22nd April to 1st May.

His Excellency's spring tour will conclude with a visit to Subathu for the presentation of new colours to the Northumberland Fusiliers and he will reach Simla on 4th May.

MORE FRONTIER RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent reports serious raids by Mohamads in the Afghan territory, north of Jellalabad. The Amir has ordered an infantry regiment into the Kunar Valley.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. Stephens, Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, to be A. D. C. to the Viceroy vice Capt. Aston, 1st Life Guards, resigned.

Capt. Manderson, 3rd Skinner's Horse, officiates Adjutant, Body-guard, vice Captain Sherston, granted 7 months' leave.

Commanders Hickman and Gibsno are promoted Commanders, first grade, Royal Indian Marine.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Arbuthonett is permitted to resign his office as additional member.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dobbs acts as Imperial Agriculturist, vice Mr. Millgam on leave.

Mr. Kirshaw officiates as Secretary for India from 30th March, vice Sir E. Maclagon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Vogel resigns his appointment in the Archiological Department from March 28th.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Impey, Resident, second closs, is granted leave 9 months and Capt. Crosthwall special leave for 6 months.

Colonel Carrs White is posted Residency Surgeon in Nepal and Major Williams as Residency Surgeon in Gwalior.

Capt. N. Reilly is granted leave for 18 months and Capt. Griffith is posted Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Baker is appointed substantively as Registrar, Finance Department Secretariat from the 24th March.

Mr. R. A. O'Connor and Mr. S. Taj Muhammad are posted as Assistant Accountants-General, Post and Telegraphs, Office Telegraph branch.

Mr. M. C. Btswas is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Telegraph branch.

Mr. L. J. Peck is posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras.

Mr. J. R. Gunjikar is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay and Mr. Bassanta Kumar Chatterjee has been attached to the office of the Accountant-General.

Mr. P. G. Shah has been appointed a probationer, general list of Indians, Finance Department, attached to the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. T. S. Sankerayya is posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces.

Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway.

Mr. N. C. McLeod, Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, and Mr. B. A. Marris, Assistant Accountant, Burma, have been granted privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. T. V. R. Sarma is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Burma.

Mr. E. L. Gavaghan has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, the Punjab.

Mr. H. G. Stokes, Finance member, Imperial Delhi Committee, is granted privilege leave for three months from 9th April, and on expiry of this leave his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Schoneman, Postmaster-General, is granted seven months' leave.

Mr. Pilkington acts as Postmaster-General, 2nd grade and Mr. Rulach acts as Assistant Director-General.

RIVALS IN COMMERCE.

"The Englishman":—The so-called "Urbs prima in India" has good reason to be proud of the new dock which the Viceroy opened on Saturday amidst the rejoicings of the population. This demonstration of commercial advancement ought to stimulate the Premier City of India to go and do likewise, and when the Port Facilities Commission which is now busy drawing up its report has finally concluded its labours, we hope Calcutta will lose no time in setting the docks and railways in order so as to be in a position to compete effectively with Bombay. The two ports are destined to be commercial rivals. By reason of her geographical situation Bombay must always enjoy the advantage so far as mail and passenger services and the shipment of bullion are concerned; but the immense wealth and fertility of her hinterland, her geographical nearness to the great markets in the East, her cheaper railway approaches, and the invaluable waterways around give to Calcutta an untold advantage in dealing with general merchandise, both for import and export. If to-day, for lack of facilities, Calcutta is unable to make full use of her advantages, every effort must be put forward imediately to correct this state of things. The new dock at Bombay is evidence of the foresight and energy of those who have controlled the port in the immediate past. It brings Bombay up to date, prepared to deal with any development that may come, and amongst its advantages we must not overlook its capacity to dock vessels of much deeper draught than those which use the Suez Canal under its present conditions. The lesson to Calcutta is obvious. Not only must the docks and jetties on the Hughli be vastly improved and increased, but the approaches to the eastern port must be rendered deeper and more easily manageable for larger vessels than those that now trade here.

THE OFFER TO ULSTER.

PROPOSALS FOR LIMITED EXCLUSION.

The following is the full text of the Premier's speech in moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill on March 9 in which he made the offer of temporary (six year's) exclusion to any county of Ulster.

Mr. Speaker,—The question you are about to put from the Chair is that this Bill be read a second time. But I do not conceive that I should be making an appropriate use of the occasion if I were to take advantage of it to restate the case so often presented in favour of a Bill which in successive years has twice passed through the House of Commons. This, however, I will say—that those who have supported it in all its stages are as convinced to-day as they ever were (loud cheers) of the soundness both of its principles and of its machinery. (Cheers.) They regard it as an attempt, at once sincere and considerate, to base on a solid foundation the fabric of Irish self-government, and they do not believe—none of them believe—that if it were placed as it stands on the Statute-book to-morrow its practical operation would involve injustice or oppression either to classes or to individuals in Ireland. (Cheers.) I am obliged in this respect to repeat to-day with clearness and with emphasis at the outset of what I have to say to the house what I have said many times before both inside and outside its walls. If then I come here to-day, as I do, with suggestions to make which, if accepted, would require substantial modifications, or, to speak with greater accuracy, substantial additions and supplementary provisions to our plan, it is not because we are running away from it (cheers), but because we are above all things anxious that the changes which we believe to be inevitable in the government of Ireland should start under conditions which will secure for them from the first the best chance of ultimate success. (Hear, hear.)

THE DANGERS AHEAD.

Now what are the dangers which lie ahead and which, in my opinion at any rate, it is the duty of statesmanship, if it be possible, to avert? On the one hand, if Home Rule as embodied in this Bill is carried now there is, I regret to say, but nobody can deny it—there is in Ulster the prospect of acute dissension and even of civil strife. On the other hand, if at this stage Home Rule were to be shipwrecked, or permanently mutilated, or indefinitely postponed, there is in Ireland as a whole at least an equally formidable outlook. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) The hazards in either event are such as to warrant in all quarters, I think, not, indeed, a surrender of principle, but any practical form of accommodation and approach which could lead to an agreed settlement. And it is obvious—no use blinking the fact—that such a settlement must involve, in the first place, on the side of our opponents the acceptance of a Home Rule Legislature and Executive in Dublin, and, on the other hand, on the side of our supporters some form of special treatment for Ulster—for the Ulster minority—over and above any of the safeguards contained in this Bill. It was to meet that situation that in the early part of last autumn persons of weight and of authority suggested the project of a conference. My opinion was, and it has not been modified by anything that has since happened—and I say so with all respect to the hon. member for Cork, who has been a strong advocate of that kind of procedure—my opinion was, and is, that a conference in the sense of the assembling together in a room round a table of the representatives of different parties and views without anything in the nature even of a preliminary basis of agreement would tend rather to frustrate than to advance the end that was in view. (Cheers.)

THE LADYBANK CONDITIONS.

I spoke on the subject addressing my own constituents on October 25, at Ladybank, and I think it right to recall that I prefaced what I then said—and I was speaking not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my friends and colleagues on this bench—I prefaced what I said with a statement, not identical in words, but equivalent in sense to what I said a moment ago, that we believed, as we believe now, that as the Bill now stands the Irish Legislature which it will bring into existence, even if, it had the disposition, which we do not believe it would have, would not, and could not, have the power to be guilty of acts of oppression against the minority. But with that preface I went on to say that while rejecting for reasons which I need not repeat the machinery of a conference—I went on to say:—"There is no scheme for the adjustment of the Ulster problem, as it is conveniently though not very accurately termed, subject to certain simple and governing considerations, which I am not prepared to consider with a perfectly open mind." I enumerated—and the House will forgive me if I recall this to its memory—I enumerated what were in my judgment these governing conditions. They were three:—"In the first place, nothing is to be done which would interfere with the setting up in Dublin of a subordinate Irish Legislature and an Executive responsible to it. That is the root of our principle and of our Bill and from that we cannot, and shall not, depart."

"In the second place, nothing is to be done"—I call particular attention to these words—"nothing is to be done which will erect a permanent or insuperable bar in the way of Irish unity."

"In the third place, while the importance of the extension of the principle of devolution in appropriate form to other parts of the United Kingdom is fully recognized, the claim of Ireland is prior in point of urgency and must be dealt with first."

THE ABORTIVE "CONVERSATIONS."

Those were the conditions which I then ventured to lay down, speaking not only for myself, but, as I have said, for my colleagues. I was charged at the time—I am not sure that the right hon. gentleman opposite did not charge me with a certain amount of ambiguity, a vice—I have many vices—to which I hope I am not unduly prone. (Laughter.) Well, comprehensiveness is not the same thing as ambiguity, and when you are laying down, a very dangerous and delicate task, general conditions in a sphere of acute controversy, in my judgment it is wise to err, if you err at all, rather on the side of considerate vagueness (laughter) than upon the side of a too arrogant precision. (Laughter and cheers). It was my duty, as it is the duty of all of us, when the House is not sitting in the autumn—this is one of the drawbacks of not having an autumn Session—it was my duty, as it was the duty of the right hon. gentlemen opposite, to make subsequent speeches in other parts of the country, and a microscopic criticism has, I believe, detected a change of tone, what I have seen described as blowing hot and blowing cold, of which I myself was certainly not conscious, because, I believe throughout, not only in intention, but in expression, I adhered to the position which I laid down at Ladybank. I invited then, and often, a free and unprejudiced interchange of views and suggestions. That invitation was most cordially and loyally accepted by the responsible leaders of the Opposition.

It is now a matter of common knowledge that we had what are called "conversations" conversations which took place, so far as the Government is concerned, between myself and so far as the Opposition is concerned, the Leader of the Opposition in this House and my right hon. and learned friend the member for the University of Dublin. They were carried on, and I think properly and rightly carried on, under the seal of confidence, which remains, and I believe will remain, unbroken, and in anything I say to-day in regard to the suggestions which have been, or which may be, made for a specific settlement of the difficulty I beg that it will not be inferred, for it ought not to be inferred, and it could not justly or rightly be inferred, that I am alluding to any proposals that have either been submitted or rejected in the course of those "conversations." But I am sure the two right hon. gentlemen will agree with me here—I am not going to infringe upon the domain of secrecy—that those "conversations," although unhappily they did not result in an agreement, or even, I am sorry to say, in an approach to an agreement, yet they did make all those who took part in them realize more fully and perhaps more sympathetically the difficulties which are to be encountered by those who honestly desire a settlement. Those difficulties are not imaginary. They are real and substantial. They are difficulties which are not the creation of one party or of another. They are difficulties which arise out of the nature of the case, out of the history of the controversy, out of the temper of men's minds, and the inherent conditions of an unexampled situation. I am sure that so far, at any rate, I shall carry their agreement with me when I say the more we pursued these subjects the less disposed we were to minimize either the range or the seriousness of those difficulties.

THREE ROADS TO PEACE.

HOME RULE WITHIN HOME RULE.

With that preface let me now come to describe to the House the various ways in which we—and when I say "we" I am speaking for my colleagues as well as for myself—tried to meet them. By far the most serious of them, of course, is that which is presented by what is compendiously and conveniently called the question of Ulster. I have tried and my colleagues have tried, honestly and seriously, to meet that difficulty by three different roads. In the first place—and this was the solution, or, at any rate, the expedient, which I confess commended itself very much to my own judgment—we tried the road which goes by the name, I think first invented by my right hon. friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of what is called "Home Rule within Home Rule." I, personally, spent a great deal of time and labour in trying to devise a settlement upon those lines, and I do not think it will be a waste of the time of the House if I were to indicate generally, not in detail, what were the lines which commended themselves to me. (Cheers.)

Without for a moment defining the part of Ulster to which the suggestion was to apply—leaving that over for further consideration and calling the part to which it was to apply by the name of "statutory Ulster," which means that it does not include the whole Province—I had first in view, with a vivid memory of the debates which have taken place in this House on this Bill, statements made from that bench, by the Ulster members, by no one, I think, with more emphasis for Dublin University, that what they were really afraid of as the consequence of Home Rule was, not so much the legislation of an Irish Executive. That, as the House knows, has been the proposal of what is called Home Rule within Home Rule that, as regards administration, Ulster—and by Ulster in this connexion I mean the statutory Ulster—should be, until the Imperial Parliament otherwise decided, entirely exempt from the executive and administrative authority of the Irish Parliament in Dublin. It is not such a difficult problem as it seems. The police and everything connected with land purchase are, under the Bill at it stands, reserved services which do not pass within the ambit or province of the Irish Executive, and, as regards what was left, education and local government, it seemed to me, might very well be in the excluded area, or the protected area, because it was not to be excluded, administered by some local authority, while, as regards the important province of factory and workshop administration, that would remain, as it is at present, under the Secretary of State here at Whitehall.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Worcestershire, E.).—The Judiciary?

Mr. Asquith.—I do not put the Judiciary quite in the same category as administration. The Judiciary, I think, could have been provided for, though I should very much deprecate the splitting up of the Irish Judiciary under any circumstances.

LACK OF SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL.

Then, as regards legislation, my proposal was this—and I am still rather wedded to it, though I am afraid I met with very little support in any quarter—that Ulster should return, like all the rest of Ireland, representatives to both the Upper and the Lower Houses of the Irish Legislature, but that, when any law was passed by those two Houses to which in respect of its application to Ulster the majority of the representatives of Ulster were opposed, it should not come into force *quo ad* Ulster, if they protested, until it received the sanction of the Imperial Parliament. That, I think was going a very long way (some Ministerial cheers); a very much longer way than many people expected or desired. (Cheers.)

But I gather it receives very little support in any part of this House. (Hear, hear.) But it had this advantage that, in the first place, it completely met the question of possible administrative oppression. In the next place, it started Ireland with a fully representative Irish Parliament, and, in the third place, it preserved the veto of the Imperial Parliament in regard to legislation which might injuriously affect the Ulster minority; preserved it, not only as it is in the Bill, when it can only be exercised on the initiative of the Imperial Parliament itself, but it preserved, or rather it extended, it in such a form that it could at any time be brought into operation upon the initiative of a majority of the Ulster members. I am not going to press that suggestion upon the House. I part from it myself with regret and with reluctance, but it has one drawback, and a very serious drawback. It does not commend itself to any of the parties concerned. (Laughter.) That was the first road which we pursued, or at any rate, which I pursued in the direction of peace.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S PLAN.

Now I come to the second, which was this. The suggestion was that the whole of Ireland should be, in the first instance, included both for legislative and executive purposes, in the Bill as it stands, but that an option should be given after the lapse of a certain time for the Ulster counties—it might be given to other counties if necessary, but the demand only came from Ulster—to remove themselves from the jurisdiction of the Irish Legislature and Executive and to revert to the position in which they at present stand. That is a proposal which we had considered even before it was put forward. It has been put forward by a high authority, a very distinguished Irishman to whom Ireland is under a very great debt of gratitude for many public services—I mean Sir Horace Plunkett. Here again the proposal has the great merit that it starts from the beginning with a fully representative and fully-developed Irish Legislature, with no adjustment of a very complicated kind such as are incident to any form of exclusion to embarrass them, a practical working Irish Parliament, a Parliament for all Ireland which would in a very few years show whether the apprehensions of Ulster were or were not well founded. If they were not, things would go on as they are. If they were well founded the minority have a constitutional door of escape. I think there is a great deal to be said for that plan. There again I must add that it would be an excellent thing if it could be made acceptable to those whom it is proposed to include, but I am afraid it cannot, or cannot at any rate for the moment, and compulsory inclusion at the outset, even with the option of exclusive as time goes on, has, of course, all the drawbacks and all the dangers incident to any scheme that has to be coercively enforced. Therefore I am afraid it cannot be regarded as giving a practical answer to the demand for an agreed road to settlement.

THE POLICY OF EXCLUSION.

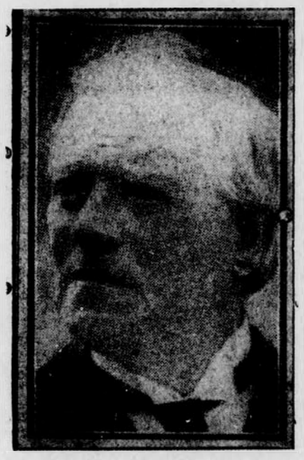
"AN EXPEDIENT, NOT A SOLUTION."

Both these roads being blocked—I hope not permanently—for the time being, we then proceeded to explore the third, I do not say that we had not had it in view throughout, because we did not proceed in this logical manner step by step. We had to explore in detail the third road, which goes popularly by the name of exclusion. There are obvious and formidable objections to exclusion in whatever guise it may be clothed, and I believe they are felt quite as much by men of all parties and opinions in Ireland as they are by more detached critics outside. What are they? You start—whatever form exclusion takes—with an Irish Legislature which, in the first instance at any rate, is not fully representative of and responsible to the whole of the Irish people. You recognize, whatever form exclusion may take—and in recognizing you run the risk of stereotyping and perpetuating—traditions which are inherited from the past, which we all hope and many of us believe the future will soften and in time obliterate. It has the further drawback that it necessarily keeps the controversy alive, and finally it involves a number of more or less complicated and difficult administrative and financial adjustments. No one is more alive than I am to the force and the seriousness of those objections. The Unionists, of course, can get rid of the difficulties of exclusion by a simple denial of Home Rule. Home Rulers can get rid of them if they are ready to start Home Rule in an atmosphere of discord and of tumult. But it appears to me that each—Unionist and Home Ruler alike can find in some form of provisional exclusion a *via media* between the surrender of principles and the application of force. Exclusion in any form must be put forward, and can only be put forward, not as a solution, but as an expedient, which may pave the way in time for a final settlement

A QUESTION FOR ULSTER ITSELF.

Now when you have once come to that opinion—although as I have said candidly to the House I should have preferred either of the other roads if it could have led to

MEN OF THE HOUR.



MR. ASQUITH.
The worried Premier.

agreement—when you have once come to that opinion the practical question which presents itself is how far exclusion in any shape or form can be adopted without doing violence to the principles which are seriously believed in and maintained both upon the one side and upon the other. We have come to the conclusion that the best and indeed the only practical way, at any rate, far the simplest and the fairest plan, is to allow the Ulster counties themselves to determine in the first instance whether or not they desire to be excluded. I will say something in a moment about two crucial points of difficulty which arise—the points of area and of time—but I would first very briefly describe to the House what is the plan we are putting forward. It is that any country in the province of Ulster is to be excluded for a certain period if on a poll being taken of the Parliamentary electors in the county before the Bill comes into operation a majority—a bare majority—votes in favour of exclusion. The poll will be taken in a county if a requisition is presented signed by, say, one-tenth of the electors and presented, say, within three months of the date of the passing of the Bill.

The poll will be taken for the county as a whole, without regard to its Parliamentary divisions. The persons entitled to vote are those entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections, and the question to be put will be this—the phraseology may be varied, but in substance it will be this:—"Are you in favour of the exclusion of this country from the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, for a period"—I will say something about the length of the period presently—"of years, or are you against it?" The poll will be taken by ballot in the same manner, as far as possible, as the poll at Parliamentary elections, and the machinery of Parliamentary elections, including the Corrupt Practices Act, will be adapted by Order in Council to the voting. If on the poll a majority in any county vote in favour of exclusion the county

MEN OF THE HOUR.

Field Marshall Sir John French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C. M.G., A.D.C.

would be automatically excluded for the prescribed period of years. That would be the machinery. Now let me say something to make the matter more clear, first about the time. The House will observe that I have used the term county, and when I speak of the county I include as separate counties for this purpose the two great county boroughs in Ulster—Belfast and Londondery. We are speaking of the county, and we have anxiously considered the question whether the county is the best area that could be taken for the purpose. It is not altogether a satisfactory one, I agree, but any other alternative you can suggest—for instance, districts which are subject to the authority of district councils—would, we believe, be both less convenient in itself and less trustworthy in its results. And on the whole, if you are to adopt this principle of allowing the various areas which make up the province of Ulster to determine for themselves whether or not they will come into the operation of the Bill, we do not believe that you can select a fairer or more practical area than the county itself.

EXCLUSION FOR SIX YEARS.

Then as regards the time. As I have indicated this poll will be taken on the requisition of a comparatively small percentage of the electors immediately upon or after the passing into law of the Bill, and long before it will come into practical operation. Then arises the question, what ought to be the term for which a county, if it pleases to vote for its own exclusion? We have, after much consideration, thought it ought to be a term of six years, and six years not from the taking of the poll, but six years from the first meeting of the Irish Legislature in Dublin. Why have we adopted that period? I will tell the House.

Sir Edward Carson (Dublin University, Opp.).—Will the right hon. gentleman say what happens at the end of the six years?

Mr. Asquith.—I am coming to that. We have taken the term of six years to ensure that before the period of exclusion comes to an end there shall be, first, ample time—six years—to test by experience the actual working of the Irish Parliament. That is why we date the beginning of the six years not from the taking of the poll, but from the first assembling of the new Legislature, and in the second place to ensure also that before that period of exclusion comes to an end there shall be a full and certain opportunity for the electors of the whole of the United Kingdom, both Great Britain and Ireland, with that experience to pronounce whether or not the exclusion shall come to an end. Let me, to make my meaning clear to the House, give an imaginary time-table. I am going to take for the purpose of the time-table what I may call extreme dates—that is to say, date that work as badly as they possibly can for my own hypothesis. This is the time-table. Assume that the Bill passes into law in the month of July in the present year—that is July, 1914. The meeting of the Irish Legislature might be accelerated, but in all probability, and according to the intention of the Bill it would be a year after that. You will observe that it is all the worse for me and all the better for the hon. gentlemen opposite. I put it at the extreme length. I assume that the Irish Legislature meets in July, 1915. A General Election in this country must take place—I mean a dissolution of the present Parliament, if it is prolonged to the last possible moment of its constitutional existence—in October or November, 1915. If I were asked to predict whether it would last so long I should be disposed, as a political prophet, to predict that it would not last so long (laughter); but I may be wrong. Therefore, I am supposing, like all prophets, that my prognostications are liable to be frustrated.

TWO ELECTIONS BEFORE INCLUSION.

The latest possible moment to which Parliament could prolong what some people consider its already excessive life (Opposition cheers) would be to the end of the month of November, 1915. Then you have a General Election here. Now take the Parliament which is elected—I am speaking of the Parliament of the United Kingdom—on that hypothesis in November 1915. Assuming it prolongs its term also to the last moment which is constitutionally possible, it cannot last beyond the month of November, 1920. Then if these counties after the passing of the Act in July, 1914, have taken the polls and voted for exclusion, that exclusion for six years dates from July, 1915. Therefore it cannot come to an end until July, 1921. The House will see from that time-table, in which I have taken every date as adversely as I possibly can, that before inclusion becomes operative there must be two General Elections in this country, one in 1915 and another in 1920. And before the second of those General Elections takes place the electorate of this country and of Ireland will have had between five and six years' actual experience of the working of the Irish Parliament and of the Irish Executive. (Cheers.) We believe that that is a fair and equitable arrangement. (Cheers.) It gives to these counties, it gives to the whole of Ulster in the first instance, the option to say whether they will come within the Bill, and if they vote for exclusion they cannot be brought back into it unless with the assent at a General Election of a majority of the electorate of the whole of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Bonar Law (Lancs, Bootle).—I think it is quite clear, but I am sure it would be better that it should be absolutely uncontested. Does the right hon. gentleman mean that at the end of the six years the counties which have the option now are not to have it for themselves?

Mr. Asquith.—Yes, they would come in at the end of the six years unless the Imperial Parliament otherwise determined. (Some Opposition cries of "Oh.")

THE STATUS OF THE EXCLUDED AREAS.

Let me say a word as to the status of these excluded areas, when the option for exclusion is being exercised for the six years. They will continue their representation here exactly as it is now in undiminished numbers. In administration, so far as possible, we should continue the administration as it is now. At any rate, the Irish Executive, of course, would have no right of entry, if I may use such an expression, into the excluded area. I do not think that there will be any difficulty, as I said a few moments ago, in dealing with my own scheme, about police or the land, because they are reserved services, the land permanently and the police for six years. As regards the remainder, of course, special provision would have to be made. Nor as I said before, would there be any difficulty in reference to factory and workshop administratton, which in Ulster is a very important matter, being more important there than in any other part of Ireland. That would continue, as it is now, under the Home Office here in Whitehall. Education and local government could, I am sure, be dealt with locally by the creation of some administrative board, and in regard to all these administrative matters the Imperial Minister who under the Bill has to remain here in this House and answer for all the reserved services as regards the rest of Ireland, would be responsible to Parliament for every detail of administration in Ulster.

Sir E. Carson.—Can the right hon. gentleman say anything about the judiciary?

Mr. Asquith.—I would rather not at this moment. If necessary that would have to be arranged. You would certainly have to have somebody who in regard to the excluded area would correspond to the Attorney-General in the rest of Ireland. In reference to Judges, County Court Judges, of course, present no difficulty, but as regards the Judges of the High Court who at present go on circuit, I am not at all sure that it would be the desire of the excluded areas that that procedure should cease, and that anything else should be substituted. But that is a point on which I am quite ready, and indeed most anxious, to come to an agreement. So much as regards the status of the excluded counties.

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT.

Now as regards the rest of Ireland, when those counties have been excluded. Adjustments, of course, both financial and administrative, in the application of the Bill to the rest of Ireland will become necessary. Their general nature, but not their details is indicated in the White Paper which I have promised to circulate, and which hon. gentlemen will have in their hands to-morrow morning. I purposely do not go into them to-day, because it is not on these points that the chances of a peaceful settlement really depend. Some amount of administrative and financial adjustment is incident to any scheme of exclusion, be it total or partial, be it permanent or provisional, and if the broad principle is agreed upon I think it is much better, instead of committing ourselves to any cut-and-dried scheme at this moment, to work out the details with something like general cooperation. For the same reason I do not say anything to-day, not because I ignore or underrate its importance, as to the precise mode of Parliamentary procedure which the Government would propose if the general principle of their plan were adopted or treated as a basis of settlement. Now, I have endeavoured, and I hope not at undue length, to explain on what lines we propose to deal with the matter.

THE PRICE OF PEACE

Our proposals, as I have said from the first, and as I repeat most emphatically now, are put forward as the price of peace. (Cheers.) No one I believe either in Ireland or here is in love with exclusion for its own sake or upon its own merits. I do not expect that the proposals which I have outlined will be received with enthusiasm in any quarter. (Some Opposition cheers.) What I do ask for them is deliberate and dispassionate consideration. To the Home Ruler, Irish or British, they involve at any rate a postponement of a complete and symmetrical system of self-government; to the Unionist, Irish or British, I agree also they imply a necessarily unwelcome acceptance of an Irish Legislature and Executive in Dublin. On the other hand, they hold out to the Home Ruler the prospect of an undivided Ireland brought in time to its full measure of development, as he may hope and believe, not by coercion but by consent. And, on the other hand, to the man in Ulster they offer in the first instance an absolutely free choice, and afterwards the certainty that his status cannot be changed without the assent express or implied of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

THE BALANCE OF GIVE AND TAKE.

I see—and I speak, and I hope the House will believe me, after long and anxious consideration—I see no road to an agreed settlement in which the balance of give and take is likely to be more evenly adjusted. If there is one lesson more clear than another, taught by the history of this ancient Kingdom of ours, it is that the union with us of law and of liberty has its source, and in moments of supreme urgency has its sanction, in the corporate sense of common interests and common responsibilities. There are times, and I believe this is one of them, in which we ought all of us to be ready to sacrifice much, not merely of prejudice and prepossession, but of solid and dearly cherished aims and ideals, for the paramount good of the whole. If we have been as a nation, as we may claim without boasting to have been, the pioneers in the world of popular government, it is because our people, keen, tenacious, combative, self-reliant, learned, in the stress of controversy the most acute and apparently the most irreconcilable, to respect one another and to renounce the falsehood of extremes. This is a testing case. The best traditions of our past, no less than the undisclosed and fateful issues of the future, appeal to us to-day with imperious accents to pursue if we can the way of unity and peace. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

WHITE PAPER SETTING OUT THE DETAILS.

A White Paper, which we give in full below, was issued on Mar. 11 as promised by the Prime Minister in the Home Rule debate, setting out in detail the Government's plan in connexion with the Government of Ireland Bill.

The White Paper, giving the full plan in black and white, runs thus:

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

The essence of the Government proposal is that any county in the province of Ulster is to be excluded from the operation of the Bill for a certain period, if, on a poll being taken of the Parliamentary electors in the county before the Bill comes into operation, a majority vote in favour of exclusion.

It will probably be found most convenient for the purpose of the poll to take the Parliamentary rather than the Municipal boundaries, but it is proposed that Belfast and Londonderry, the two county boroughs should be treated as separate counties.

The poll will be taken for the county as a whole, without regard to the Parliamentary divisions.

The persons entitled to vote at the poll will be those who are entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections.

A poll will only be taken in a county if a requisition is presented to the Lord-Lieutenant signed by a substantial body of electors of the county, say one-tenth, and it is proposed that the requisition for the poll must be presented within three months after the date of the passing of the Bill, so as to leave ample time for the taking of the poll before the Bill comes into operation.

The question will be put in something like the following form:

EXCLUSION PROPOSAL. COUNTY OF.....
Are you in favour of the exclusion of the county from the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, for a period of six years?
Are you against the exclusion of the county from the Government of Ireland Act, 1914 for a period of six years?

The poll will be taken by ballot in the same manner, as far as possible, as the poll at a

(Continued on page 14).

THE OFFER TO ULSTER.

(*Continued from page* 13.)

Parliamentary election; and the Parliamentary election machinery (including the Corrupt Practices Acts) will be adapted by Order in Council for the purpose.

If on the poll a majority in any county vote in favour of exclusion, the county will become automatically excluded from the operation of Home Rule for a period of six years. The period of years will date, not from the time of the poll, but from the day of the first meeting of the Irish Parliament.

The exclusion of any county will of course involve, during the period of exclusion, certain modifications of the mode in which the Bill is to operate as a whole during that period.

For instance, an excluded county must be placed outside the legislative authority of the Irish Parliament and outside the executive authority of the Irish Government; and it may also prove necessary to make some new arrangements for the mode in which the authority of the Imperial executive is to be exercised in any excluded area.

The exclusion of any county will also involve consequential alterations of the representation of Ireland in the Irish Senate and the Irish House of Commons, and also of the representation of Ireland in the United Kingdom House of Commons.

It is proposed that the representation in the United Kingdom House of Commons of any excluded county should remain as at present, subject, of course, to any general measure for the redistribution of seats in that House.

Certain financial adjustments will also be requisite. It will not, however, be necessary to make separate calculations either of the revenue or of the expenditure of any excluded county, as the adjustments can be on some fixed basis.

In order to give full effect to the proposal it will be necessary to add as an additional and separate part of the Bill clauses providing in the first place for the taking of a poll in a county and for the exclusion of the county from the Bill if a majority are in favour of exclusion; and, in the next place, enabling any provisions to be made by Order in Council which may be found necessary for the purpose of meeting the administrative and financial exigencies to which attention has been directed, and for dealing with any other points of detail which may arise.

PRESS COMMENTS.

ULSTER IRRECONCILABLE.

The keenest interest was aroused in all parts of the United Kingdom by Mr. Asquith's proposals for the settlement of the Ulster difficulty.

We give below selections from views expressed by leading newspapers.

"THE TIMES."

The principle of exclusion has been recognised. . . . But to make it temporary is to offer it with one hand and take it back with the other. The proposal shows such a profound miscalculation of the Ulster position as to throw inevitable doubts on its sincerity, and the Government cannot be surprised if it is interpreted as a mere piece of party manœuvring designed to deceive the British public into thinking that a fair offer has been made. . . . We do not at all accuse Mr. Asquith of insincerity. On the contrary, we believe that he would do Ulster justice if he could; but we are very certain that, unless he is prepared to amend his terms, the present offer is doomed, and rightly doomed, to failure.

"DAILY NEWS."

It would be affectation to pretend that such a scheme is welcomed by Liberal opinion. It is not the thin end of the wedge of exclusion: it is the thick end. If it is adopted and if the four countries vote themselves out the principle of unity will be seriously endangered and Ireland will enter upon its new career maimed and weakened. . . . In the event of the rejection of the proposals the country will look for a new attitude on the part of the Government. The policy of patience and compromise has said its last word. If that word is repudiated it will be the duty of the Government to press forward with its Bill without any further delays or hesitations. And it will be its duty, also, to deal with a strong hand with all those treasonable movements which have been allowed so much license because they have been engineered, not by working men but by peers, privy councillors, and other distinguished people.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

There is no longer any question of compelling the Ulstermen by force to come within the operation of the Home Rule scheme, and the Government is beaten. After what has now been said by Mr. Asquith in plain and honest terms, the political desperadoes who have continued to urge that the resistance movement should be treated as a sham are put finally out of court.

"MORNING POST."

The more the offer is considered, the clearer does it become that it is put forward, not to promote peace and unity, but simply as a tactical move. Mr. Redmond insisted that the proposed terms represented the extreme limits of concession, and that if they were rejected the Bill must be placed on the Statute Book without an hour's delay, and must be enforced with all the resources at the command of the Government. But Mr. Asquith dare not use the National Army for a party purpose and attempt to shoot down men who are only claiming the ordinary rights of British citizenship. He is simply manœuvring for position in view of the inevitable appeal to the country.

"THE STANDARD."

If anything is to come of the new scheme, the time-limit must go. If it is to stay in the Bill Ulster will assuredly reject the whole crude and cumbrous proposition, and the Government will at length be forced to adopt the simpler and sounder solution of laying the whole case before the constituencies and asking for their verdict upon it. Exclusion—genuine exclusion—and a General Election are the only real alternatives, and all Unionists would prefer the latter.

"DAILY MAIL."

In the time-limit lies the essential defect of Mr. Asquith's so-called "offer." . . . . In effect, Mr. Asquith's scheme simply repeats the present situation six years hence, and leaves Ulster in the meanwhile in a condition of divided allegiance and complete uncertainty as to her prospects. That is not a practical proposal.

"DAILY EXPRESS."

If exclusion is right to-day, how does it become wrong to-morrow? On what moral or logical ground can the time-limit be justified? Ulster demands free choice of government. The Prime Minister offers free choice—for six years. The qualification condemns the proposal, reveals its insincerity, and proves it a mere device for gaining time and position.

"DAILY CITIZEN."

To indulge in further talk of fighting after what is now offered will strike all reasonable-minded people as ridiculous. Concessions have been made not only to the reasoned anxiety of Ulster, but to the most baseless of her fears.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Mr. Asquith's proposals have been framed, as all must admit, with no partisan motive and in no ungenerous spirit. They cannot be rejected lightly or without very sufficient reason assigned.

"LIVERPOOL DAILY POST."

We are convinced that the matter has now reached a point when, failing a settlement by ordinary political means, a good understanding might be assured by the timely interposition of the highest power in the land. The influence of the Sovereign . . . is sure to be for peace, is almost as sure to be for a wise settlement. It would be false delicacy to avoid the recognition of this cogent element in the present negotiations, or attempt at negotiation. We may assume without impertinence that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet have been at the very least encouraged by King George to make this new endeavour after an effectual good understanding.

"DUNDEE ADVERTISER."

The speech of Mr. Bonar Law exhibits a statesman clinging to his crisis with claws and teeth. It is the utterance of a man who dreads the moment when a settlement of the Irish question will bring him face to face with the nakedness of his own policy, who, therefore, is determined that at all hazards Ulster in a state of inflammation must be conserved as a party asset. But the impression produced by the Prime Minister's speech abides, and the concessions now offered make further talk about fighting and bloodshed absurd to the point of being insane.

"SOUTH WALES DAILY NEWS."

Liberals will feel about Mr. Asquith's speech that if it errs at all it is on the side of undue consideration, amounting almost to solicitude for Ulster. If the proposals are rejected, Ulster will forfeit all right to further consideration from the Government.

"YORKSHIRE POST."

Mr. Asquith's proposals will not be adopted. . . . But what the Government have done is, undoubtedly, to make an advance upon their previous attitude, and this may lead to some possibly large modification of their proposals, which will, at any rate, prevent that civil war which now Mr. Asquith looks upon as not unlikely if the present Home Rule Bill be persisted in.

"IRISH TIMES."

The "Irish Times" says that from the point of view of Ulster the time limit to exclusion of six years must be regarded as a fatal objection to the scheme. It is assured on the other hand that the proposals represent the extreme limit of Nationalist concession, and that Mr. Redmond dare not risk a split in his party by going a step further. The deadlock therefore appears to be absolute.

"THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

The bubble of civil war is burst. To no sane man, English or Irish, can the Orangeman again speak of civil war. It is impossible for even insane partisans to argue that it is necessary to use a bullet for getting that which can be obtained by ballot. For the future the Orangeman must argue his case upon its merits and on constitutional lines.

"IRISH INDEPENDENT," DUBLIN.

In our opinion the Premier's scheme is not a settlement or a solution. . The proposal that at the end of six years the Imperial Parliament may decide whether the counties which at the outset vote for exclusion shall be then brought within the jurisdiction of the Irish Legislature or be still included will keep the whole bitter controversy open. In the meantime, whilst every argument advanced now against what is called the "driving out" of Ulster will be used again with equal if not greater force when the question comes to be reagitated in the Imperial Parliament.

"BELFAST NEWS LETTER."

Unless we are to regard Mr. Asquith's proposals as a first bid for peace, then assuredly there can be no peace, for the terms are such that it would be infinitely preferable to fight the issue out on the Bill as it stands. . . . If the Prime Minister has said the last word, then the situation is indeed a grave one.

"IRISH NEWS," BELFAST.

Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson still decline to recognise the fact they are hoping against hope. They are unwilling to acknowledge that bluff has not intimidated and that pretence has not deceived either Ministers, the Home Rule parties in the House of Commons, or the people of the three kingdoms. . . . Further "concessions" are impossible; to hint at them would be to court and secure humiliation and disaster.

BEAUTY OF BIRDS.

WORTHIER OF SURVIVAL THAN MAN.

The suggestion that birds are more fit to survive than man was contained in a remarkable letter which was read on March 5, at the annual meeting at Westminister Palace Hotel of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, says the "Standard." After declaring that the destruction of beautiful birds for the mere whim of slaughtering or the gratification of vanity ought to be made a criminal offence, or a kind of piracy committed against the commonwealth of the world, Mr. Wilfred Scawen Blunt, from whom the letter came, continued:—

To my mind the race of birds is without exaggeration better and happier and wiser, and a hundred times more beautiful, than that of man, and as much far more worthy to survive in the struggle of life. . . . If the whole artistic products of our modern humanity were lumped together, it would not be found to contain so much of beauty as may be seen in the plumage of a single species of the tropic birds we are destroying. What is absolutely certain is that the whole skill of our European scientists, great as it is, could not re-create a single species in its existing beauty, once it was exterminated. Perhaps not God Himself could quite do this.

PLEA FOR PLUMAGE BILL.

Lord Newton, who presided, congratulated the society upon their signal triumph in inducing the Government to adopt a Bill prohibiting the importation of the skins and plumage of wild birds for millinery purposes. There was, he said, a growing feeling in this country against that fashion in feathers which was so disastrous to the whole of bird life. Their success was all the more remarkable because in that particular crusade, which was more against hats than against anything else, they were attacking woman on her most susceptible side. Even as a superficial observer he could not fail to perceive that every woman, no matter what her age or condition, ignored all other attractions of the mart until she had first scrutinised carefully the contents of the milliners' shop. He was glad to find that the fashion in women's hats was becoming more sober and less objectionable, and they rarely now saw whole birds perched upon women's hats in an attitude of earnest incubation (laughter). During recent debates in the House of Lords he had noticed the hats worn by Peeresses in the gallery, and not more than three or four of them appeared to have coloured hats, the majority of the hats being black, or resembling a "subfusty," dingy condition (laughter). It was urged that the feather trade would be destroyed, and the ostrich feather trade disappear from this country altogether. The fact was that there was no prospect whatever of the ostrich trade being damaged, for the ostrich feather would remain in the official costume of the British female, just as the turban was beloved of the Mussulman and the frock coat and silk hat were distinctive of the well-bred European.

No fewer than twenty-five of our Crown Colonies had already forbidden the export of the skins and feathers of protected birds, and every such feather arriving from the Colonies in this country was simply smuggled here. Germany was prepared to follow that salutary example. They could safely proceed with their work of checking the senseless slaughter of rare and interesting varieties of birds; and so long as the society kept clear of cranks and faddists and retained a sense of proportion it would prosper and flourish (applause).

Mr. Page Croft, M.P., moved a resolution expressing sympathy with the Government Plumage Bill, and urging its speedy passage through Parliament.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in seconding, said that he hoped the time would come when, as the "white feather" of cowardice was the greatest slur upon a man, so the "white feather" of cruelty would be regarded as the greatest slur upon a woman (applause).

Upon the motion of the Rani of Sarawak, the Duchess of Portland was re-elected president of the society. The Duchess then distributed the society's prizes to successful essayists at public schools.

WHEN PARRICIDE IS NO CRIME.

BOY'S DEFENCE OF SISTER.

A youth aged 18, who struck and killed his father with a hatchet while the latter was trying to strangle a daughter, was acquitted of the capital charge at the Monaghan Assizes on March. 7. Lord Chief Justice Cherry said that he entirely agreed with the verdict.

The youth was Francis King, aged 18. His father, a farmer of Carrickmacross, was addicted to drink, and arrived home from an auction violently intoxicated at three o'clock in the morning of November 29.

After putting his wife out he attacked his nineteen-year-old daughter because she refused to give him money, and after biting a piece from her neck he tried to strangle her.

Aroused by his sister's screams, the accused rushed to her assistance and struck his father on the head with a hatchet, compelling him to release the girl. Complications ensued, and the father died a month later.

The girl, in her evidence for the defence, said that so long as she remembered her father drank and systematically abused the whole family. Many nights they had slept in a barn to escape his violence.

The jury, after deliverating for fifteen minutes, returned (as stated) a verdict of not guilty.

The Primary Education Committee of Behar and Orissa has decided to make provision for the education of 50 per cent. of the scholars of the school-going population. Salary and stipends of teachers have been recommended to be increased. The Board will establish at least one model lower primary school in every thana and at least one upper primary in every chowkidari union. No separate school will be opened for the depressed classes unless they experience difficulty in securing admission to the general schools. Hours of study will be shortened.

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HOW TO REMEDY HAIR TROUBBES.

BY A SPECIALIST.

No matter how careful you may be of your hair—how often or how faithfully you may shampoo or brush it—the hair cannot attain the thick glossy brilliance nature intended for all men, women and children so long as the dandruff germ is sapping the strength and vitality of the hair roots. Frequent brushing of the hair and a shampoo once every two or three weeks are both valuable aids to gaining hair beauty, but they cannot destroy the dandruff germ. So far as known, the only way to destroy this germ is to rub into the scalp twice a day a mixture prepared by mixing 3 oz. Bay Rum with ½ dram Menthol Crystals and 1 oz. Lavona de Composee. As this preparation not only destroys the dandruff germ, but is also a truly marvellous hair grower, it should be applied only where hair is desired. Any chemist can prepare the above formula, or you can procure the ingredients and mix them at home; but you must use it regularly; and be sure to brush your hair frequently and give it an occasional shampoo. Avoid the frequent use of hot curling tongs, as they tend to make the hair dull and lifeless.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

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If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs or Miss, and also copy the following verse your own handwriting:

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I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1,001. No. 24, Groote Market. The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland ½ annas.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

(Before Mr. Justice MacLeod.)

NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BHADUR v. PRICE WILLES AND REEVES.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff for the dissolution of the partnership firm of the Hyderabad Granite Company, a partnership entered into between the plaintiff and defendants for the purpose of working certain stone-quarries in Lingampally and Dharur. He also prayed for accounts and for a direction that with regard to an item of expense as to the averag rate of working the quarries a certain figure should be adopted in the accounts as prayed for by him. He alleged that according to the balance sheet of the Company audited by Messrs. Ferguson and Company, the business of the partnership had been and could be carried on only at a loss. The plaint stated that before 1906 one J. W. Gay and Eusuf Haji Rahimtulla had been carrying on business as contractors under the name of Haji Rahimtulla and Gay. In 1906 Gay obtained a contract from the defendants to supply them with granite stone for the purpose of the construction of the new Docks in Bombay. Later on in the same year the plaintiff and the above firm of Rahimtulla and Gay entered into partnership under the name of Kamal Yusuf and Gay on terms, *inter alia*, of the plaintiff advancing Rs. 1,50,000 as the capital of the firm and having an eight annas share in the profit. In 1907 another partnership was formed in the name of Kamal, Gay and Company in which the plaintiff was one of the partners to carry on the combined business of quarrying the mines at Lingampally and Dharur, concessions for quarrying which had been secured by Gay. The plaintiff claimed to have financed this Company, to the extent of Rs. 100,939-9-3 for the working of partnership business. Owing to certain differences aristng between Gay and the plaintiff, negotiations were opened by the plaintiff with the defendants, as a result of which an arrangement was come to by which the plaintiffs and the defendants agreed to form a partnership and take over the business of Kamal, Gay and Company. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendants required the sole right of management, which was conceded by the plaintiff on the defendants' representation and guarantee that the rate for quarrying and dressing the stone should not exceed the rate at which the work had been done during the subsistence of the particular firm of Kamal, Gay and Company; except under extraordinary circumstances when it might be increased by an amount not exceeding ten per cent.

PARTNERSHIP COMPANY FORMED.

On the 11th of March, 1908, in pursuance of the abovementioned agreement a deed of partnership between the plaintiff and the defendants was executed to carry on the business of quarrying and supplying stones under the name of the Hyderabad Granite Company. Clause 25 relating to the rate of working ran as follows.

The average rate of expenses per cubic foot at which the stone has hitherto been quarried, exclusively of management and superintendence shall not be exceeded in future except under extraordinary circumstances when the rate of expense may be increaced 10 per cent.

As to this rate of working there was a difference between the plaintiffs and the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that the average rate of working the mines, including all the expenses calculated on the basis of the true accounts of the firm of Kamal, Gay and Company, as agreed upon between them would be Rs. 1-8-0 including the freight to Bombay. The defendants in their written statement denied this and said that the whole partnership agreement was contained in the agreement of 11th March 1908, save that before the said agreement was signed Mr. Stuart the defendants' agent who was then at Hyderabad agreed with the plaintiff and his agent on the 10th of March 1908 on a rate of Rs. 1-7-0 per cubic foot for the purpose of clause 25 of the agreement for all labour on granite for quarrying, dressing and hauling to the station exclusive of the charges of superintendence, managemet and freight to Bombay, and the agreement was recorded by Mr. Stuart in his letter of that day to the plaintiff. The plaintiff denied that any agreement as recorded in Mr. Stuart's letter was arrived at between himself and the defendants. At the hearing the parties agreed to take Rs. 1-7-0 as the average rate for working the quarries, but it was left open to be decided by the Court whether that figure included only the three items above as alleged by the defendants, but also the freight to Bombay and all other expenses as averaged by the plaintiff. This was the substantial issue in the suit.

The second issue was whether the defendants were justified in charging the 10 per cent. allowed to be charged under clause 25 of the agreement and according to which it was argeed that "under extraordinary circumstances the rate of expense may be increased by 10 per cent.

Mr. Stuart, the defendant's agent, who was at present tn Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, was examined there on commission.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendants.

A PREMATURE SUIT.

Before the above issues were gone into Mr. Binning raised a preliminary point that at the date of the filing of the suit the plaintiff had no right to sue for a dissolution of partnership and that the suit was therefore premature.

The Advocate-General for the plaintiff referred to *Section* 254 (6), *of the Indian Contract Act*, according to which "a court may dissolve partnership" when the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss." He further submitted that up to the filing of the suit business was carried on at a loss as was admitted in their written statement.

Mr. Binning referring to the section cited by the Advocate-General drew distinction between, the words "is being carried on" and "can only be carried on" and said that though, business up to now had resulted in loss owing to certain circumstances still it could be carried on profitably hereafter as the more expensive and least remunerative part of the business had already been done, as mentioned in their written statement.

Mr. Binning also urged that the plaintiff was not entitled to a dissolution as the partnership "was entered into for a single venture." In support of this he cited *Lindley on Partnership B.A..I. chap* 8 *p.* 153.

His Lordship ruled that the suit was not premature.

Evidence on the other issues was then recorded.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH 1914.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinshah D. Davar and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No, 40.

For Insolvent.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act, 1889 and in re: Section 52 of the Indian Electricity Act. 1910—Little and Co In re Arbitration beetween the Bombay Gas Coy Ltd and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co Ld v. Malcolm Robert Jardine & anr. Crawford B & Co Craige B & C.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshah D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Special Bench Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal & Co Hathibai Cullanji v. Versey Poonja and anr Madhowji K & C. Part heard Motichand & D.

1114-13—Daphtary F and D Yeshwant Anna Kunte & ors v. Amarchand Madhavji Bhimji and Co.

48-13—Dhanjishaw & B R D Sethna v. Bai Suvati alias Jamnabai & anr Sunderdas & Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Maneeklal & T.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash & anr v. The Hon'ble The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Wadia G & Co Dastur & Co Khambalta & Co Rst. R K & Co Unwalla P & P.

877-13—Mans. H M & Co Aminabai and anr v. Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors Mulla and M.

1049-13—Patell and Ez Ismail Salemahomed v. Fazal Ibrahim and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

997-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd v. Alexander J. Agabeg and anr In person.

1029-13—Unwalla P. & Papa Ismail Salemahoomed v. Fazel Ibrahim and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

3-13—Daphtary F and D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella and anr Mehta and D.

446-13—Jamsetji R & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram and ors Amin & D. Madhowji K & C Hiralal and Co.

424-13—Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwer Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Teppa Roopa Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Special Bench Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

1145-12—Mulla & Mulla Pandooji Rawji v. Gracoved Bettovi & anr. Bick M R & Co.

Short Cause.

129-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 10-3-14.

Long Causes.

929-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagor & anr. Laph. F & D Amem & D Part Heard 2-2-13.

For hearing on exceptions to Commr's Report.

281-11—Ragh. N & Co Bai Mithabhai widow v. Mulji Sunderji & ors. Mulla & M Un. P & P.

Long Causes.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co. as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kallianji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

652-13—In Person (a pauper) Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Navivahu widow Madhowji K & Ch.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber matters for disposal.

775-12—Shroff D & Dha. Purshatam Lakmidas and anr. v. Thaker Ramji 9-3-14.

909-98 and 406-10 & ors—Nadirshaw & Dar. Sakubai & ors. Jenabai & anr. 13-3-14.

81-13—Patell & Ez. Furdoonji Dhanjibhai Shroff v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors. 16-3-14.

1012-11—Raghavaya N & Co Chanulal Dalsukram v. S E Deweck & anr. 17-3-14.

1157-13—Malvi H M & R Bibi Jiba v. Munshi Abdul Basit 9-3-14.

296-14—Motichand & D Vassanji Damodhar v. Keshowji Devkaram & ors Vachha & Co 13-3-14.

119-14—Smitham B & Co Khatubai widow v. Esmail Haji Moosa & ors M B Chottia 13-3-14.

715-13—Mulla & Mulla Mahomed Nazir Khan bin Azimkhan v. Aga Mirja Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chottia 16-3-14.

734-12—Bicknell M R & Co The South Indian Mills Co Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Payne & Co 19-3-14.

1150-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Abraham E. J. Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Teyabji D & Co 20-3-14.

1070-13—Madhowji K & Ch Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Nadersha & Dar. 24-3-14.

Os 301-14—Mulla & Mulla Nowroji Rustomji Mothabhoy & anr v. Rustomji Nowroji Mothabhoy Edgelow G & Co 13-3-11.

In re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 Payne & Co In Re The Surat Swadeshi Spg. & Wg. Co Ld. (in liquidation) v. Bai in bai widow Petitioner Bhai. K & G Mulla & M P P M & Co For Adjudication of claim.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

792-04—Wadia G & Co Nandlal Thakerseydas & anr. v. Shewshamal Gangaram & ors Edg G W & Co Part Heard 19-3-14.

931-10—Bicknell M R & Co Nawab Kamal Yar Jung v. Messrs. Price Mills & Reaves Little & Co Part Heard 22-3-14.

For Further directions & costs on Comm's Report.

768-10—Ard H D & Co Dhunjibhoy B Patel v. Mulji Pradhan Chitnes M & K.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Vacha & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Vacha & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors, Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kisondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.

693-13—Matu J & M Virji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr. Captain and V.

103-13—Madhowji K & C R D Sathna v. Tyabali Allibhai & ors. Edgelow G W & Co Motichand & D.

LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS OF PUNJAB COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Mar. 27.

Nothing is definitely known about the proposed arrangements for the People's Bank's liquidation for which Harkishen Lal is believed to have been working Certain depositors have, however, received letters from persons apparently acting under Mr. Harkishenlal's authority that the latter is prepared to pay them eight annas in the rupee if they would unconditionally assign their deposit receipts in favour of Harkishen Lal.

Misfeasance proceedings, under section 214 of the Indian Companies' Act, against the Directors of the Hindustan Bank, has been postponed to 1st April on account of the illness of Doulat Rai, the late Managing Director.

The case against the Directors and Manager of the Sind Persian Gulf Trading Co., Limited and the Derajat Sind Bank Limited for not keeping proper registers and non-issue of balance sheets under the Indian Companies Act, will be heard by the District Magistrate of Multan on the adjourned date, 6th April. An application for the compulsory winding up of the first company, is pending before the District Judge and the latter company has also suspended work.

THE BHAGDAD RAILWAY.

It is reported that a company has been registered in Glarus, Switzerland, under the title of Societe pour la Construction de Chemins de fer en Turquie. The object of this company is to construct the second section of the Baghdad Railway, 840 kilometres in length, starting from Bulgurlu. It will also undertake other railway works in Turkey. The capital is stated to be 10,000,000 francs, in 20,000 shares of 500 francs. The Board is to be composed of from six to twelve members. A branch office is to be opened in Constantinople under the direction of Herr F. Guenther.

The following Press Communique is issued by the Home Department:—In recent years much progress has been made in applying biochemical tests to the origin of blood stains and these have been found to be of great value in medicolegal practice for some time. Lieut.-Col. Sutherland, Indian Medical Service, has been worknig on the subject in Calcutta and training others in his methods. The results achieved have been such as now to justify more formal arrangements and it is proposed to employ Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland for a period of two years in the first instance as a serologist in Calcutta to whom cases may be sent from any part of India. The work is of an expert character and demands special equipment and facilities. It is thought that it will be performed more expeditiously and satisfactorily by one officer than at different provincial centres.

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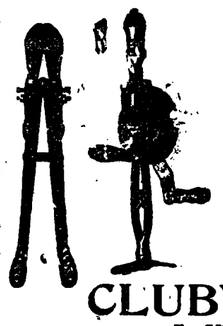

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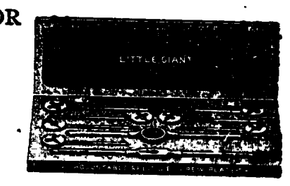

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BUDDHIST SCANDAL.

THE WORLDLINESS OF THE KHUTUKHTA.

GRAMOPHONE AND HAREM.

Advices from Urga to the Russian Press would seem to foreshadow considerable trouble to the Mongolian Khutukhta, who, having offended the Russian diplomatic representative on New Year's Day, has now obviously been left alone to defend his position as a vassal against China, wired. "The Standard" correspondent at St. Petersburg on Mar. 11. It is stated that he has received a message from Yuan-shi-Kai informing him that in the opinion of the Tibetan clergy his manner of living is open to grave objection on account of profanity, and that unless he mended his ways promptly he might be repudiated by the Buddhist Church. The message then goes on to enumerate some of the irregularities committed by the Khutukhta, and makes special mention of his wife and children as a worldly possession incompatible with monastic life.

The charge is really serious. As one of the heads of the Buddhist Church the Khutukhta has no right to marry; yet no sooner did he become, with Russian help, independent than he not only took to himself a wife who shared with him the throne at the coronation ceremony in December, 1911, but he actually proclaimed her to be the reincarnation of the goddess Chandara. For three years he was allowed to maintain this standing scandal at his monastery at Urga, but now it seems he is about to be put to the question by the Dalai Lama.

REINCARNATIONS OF BUDDHA.

The Khutukhta would richly deserve it. He is certainly a most unworthy representative of the Buddhist Church. It must be borne in mind that the Khutukhtas of Urga are reputed to be the third living reincarnation of Buddha, the first two being the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama. They originated at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Dalai Lama, after a long "Babylonian captivity" at the capital of Mongolia, had returned to Lhasa. The question then arose, How would the Mongols continue to live without a living Buddha in their midst? The Dalai Lama the house of Tushetu Khan, the most powerful of the Mongolian princes, a direct descendant of Genghis Khan, was himself an incarnation of Buddha. The marvellous boy was then taken to Lhasa, there brought up, and afterwards sent home as the first Khutukhta (grand abbot) of Urga.

It is from this great appointment that the present Khutukhta, the eighth in the order of succession, has descended—though not in the flesh. For the Khutukhtas have no business to marry and to establish a dynasty, but are selected each time on the death of the last holder of the office from among the babies born at that very moment. At first the selection lay entirely in the hands of the Lamas learned in the mysteries of reincarnation, but experience having shown that the selection always fell on some scion of the house of Tushetu Khan, the Peking emperors transferred this sacred duty to themselves, with the result that the present Khutukhta was selected from the family of a poor Tibetan Customs official.

AN OVER-LONG CAREER.

One cannot absolve the Peking emperors from political design in thus usurping the privileges of the Lamas, for it is obvious that their motive in so doing was to prevent any political aggrandisement on the part of the Khutukhtas. A political design is equally apparent in the strange phenomenon that none of the previous seven Khutukhtas was allowed to live too long. It is a sad sign of decadence of the old Peking authority that the eighth Khutukhta, who was born in 1871, has succeeded in asserting his right to live so long as this.

But his life, all the same, has been a worthless one. It is an open secret that he has a great predilection for strong liquors, that he is very fond of cards, that he likes the yellow, glittering metal more than anything else in the world, and that so far from passing his time in pious devotions he rides in a motor car, plays the piano, listens to the gramophone, and has surrounded himself with a little harem. It was these worldly qualities which made him accessible to Russian influences, but it would not surprise the Mongolian world to learn that they also have brought upon him his ruin.

For should it really prove that Russia has withdrawn from him her protection nothing will save him from the Dalai Lama's excommunication, and then a new baby will be promptly found to preside as Jebsum Damba Khutukhta over the Mongolian Church.

TRAINING SHIP FIRE.

THE WELLESLEY SUNK IN THE TYNE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SOUTH SHIELDS, March 11.

The Tyne training ship Wellesley, the home of about three hundred boys, was destroyed by fire on March 11, fortunately without loss of life. After all on board had been rescued she sank to the bottom of the Tyne, wired the "Standard" correspondent from South Shields. The progress of the fire, the thrilling scenes attending the rescue of the boys, and the final disappearance of the ship were witnessed by thousands of spectators.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the boys were at usual duties when an alarm of fire was raised. The discovery was made by a lad, named Gordon, who was in the drying-room, which is located at the bottom of the ship in the forepart, adjacent to the boiler-room. Gordon was the only occupant of the apartment at the time, and had just noticed a smell of burning when he saw a sudden burst of flame and smoke from between two clothes horses. He informed the chief officer, Mr. Martin, and the fire bell was rung. The majority of the boys were at school on the main deck, and the headmaster, Mr. Chadwick, immediately gave orders for fire drill. The boys responded with splendid discipline, and there was no trace of panic.

The elder boys manned the pumps, while the smaller ones were drawn up on deck, with orders to quit the vessel as soon as the boats, which were already on their way to the rescue, arrived. About a dozen tugs and other vessels with fire appliances lying in the vicinity were soon round the training ship, and the boys were transferred, although at that time it was not thought that the ship was in immediate danger of destruction. A number of the boys were reluctant to leave the pumps, and made earnest appeals to the officers to allow them to remain on board to do something for the safety of the ship. As there was plenty of aid at hand the boys were withdrawn. One of the lads, soon after the alarm had been given, dashed to the captain's cabin and, picking up the soon got to work, but owing to the difficulty of access to the seat of the outbreak the flames soon got a firm hold, and it became evident that the ship was in grave peril. The volume of water poured on board was increased, but still the conflagration spread, and a little more than two hours after the discovery of fire it became apparent that nothing could save the vessel. Flames burst through the side of the hull, and then through the main deck, the interior being a mass of flames by this time. The ship burnt herself to the water's edge, and at seven o'clock sank amidst clouds of smoke and steam. The conflagration was witnessed by crowds of people who thronged the river sides.

The Wellesley, was one of the last of the old wooden walls of England. She was formerly H.M.S. Boscawen III. Built at Woolwich and launched in April, 1844, she carried 74 guns, and was last employed on foreign service at the Cape of Good Hope and on the West Coast of Africa station as the flagship of Sir F. W. Grey. She was paid off at Devonport in 1860, and was one of the last sailing line-of-battle ships in the Service.

THE TRAINING SHIP, WELLESLEY ON

Photo by Central News.

She is an old type of wooden line of battleship, which had for 31 years been used as a training ship for the mercantile marine.

A PRISONER'S INSANE ACT.

MAGISTRATE BADLA INJURED WITH A STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

While Mr. E. L. Norton I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, was seated in the court yesterday afternoon an accused person struck him with a stone. The magistrate was badly wounded in the head and bled profusely. He was immediately removed to the District Magistrate's house which is close by and attended to by a doctor.

ARRESTS AT INDORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

An Indore correspondent wires that Pundit Arjunlal Hathe, B.A., and his disciple Krishen Lal were rearrested on 23rd instant.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 13

Draperies are still the distinguishing feature of the most fashionable gowns, and where evening frocks are in question, and such soft materials as ninon and chiffon and charmeuse are employed, the results are more than satisfactory. For outdoor wear the Russian blouse style of coat is coming into general use, and is always becoming. Velvet is often used as the material, combined with fur edgings, and very smart costumes can be had wherein the skirt is of plaid or check and the prevailing shade in the pattern appears in the plain velvet of which the coat is composed. White fox and ermine are among the most fashionable furs for spring wear, as they are among the most expensive; but feather trimmings, both of ostrich and marabout, are also much worn, and make the prettiest borderings for the long scarves of velours or taffetas that give such a pretty finish to outdoor toilettes.

A CHILD'S SMART FROCK.

For little girls it is hard to find a more generally useful and pretty style of dress than that of the loose, low-waisted frock with its long bodice and short skirt, which can either be kilted or plain. In our illustration this simple style has been very happily adapted for a party frock that would be very suitable for a little maid of eight or ten years old. The pretty belted coat bodice is cut in very original fashion, and is composed of soft white silk with bright crystal buttons and a soft silk sash, while the brief skirt is of accordion-pleated ninon. The lace collar and cuffs, which are a smart feature of the frock, could be mounted on silk.

A NOVEL BLOUSE.

There has been a wonderful revival of the fashion not seen since the days of our grandmothers, for collars and cuffs of lawn, cambric, or even of plain heavy white silk. It is a becoming style, though it means an added expense for the laundry, for such little accessories must be spotlessly fresh or they are worse than useless. This new fashion is shown to advantage in the pretty design given in our illustration for a smart blouse for day wear. The material chosen could be delaine, or flannel, or fine serge, or velvet in any colour liked; the characteristic feature of the blouse consists in the dainty collar and cuffs of fancy net edeged with tiny lace frills, and in the pretty lawn vest also edged with lace.

FUTURISM IN FROCKS.

That new vivid, aggressive, not to say delirious style of art known as Futurism has had considerable influence in the moulding of the present fashions. To it we owe some of the more brilliant colourings that are now to be seen, such as tango yellow and various startling reds and purples; also some bold designs in the shape of brocades. A suggestion for a "Futurist" gown is given in our illustration, but, as will be seen, the style adopted is full of grace. The skirt is most artistically draped, and the confection would make an admirable house-gown for afternoon wear. Whatever patterned material is chosen for the dress, the buttons, braids, and the wide silk belt should match the darkest prevailing shade in the material. Thus a black-and-gold brocade would look well with all these trimmings in black. The dainty little collar and cuffs are of white hem-stitched lawn.

LETTER-WRITING.

PENS, INK, AND PAPER.

Men whose business is writing often profess a dislike of pens, ink, and paper, and most women will vow that they hate writing letters, says "The Times." What the man usually means is that he dislikes the effort of deciding what he will write, and what the woman usually means is that she hates leaving the fireside to sit on a straight chair at a hard table. Few people really find the manual process of making marks on paper unpleasant. Every child enjoys making "squiggles" with an implement of writing; and it is in the manual process that the joy resides. Making squiggles is part of the child's fascinating game of discovering itself and the world; and in most men and women there lingers a pleasure in employing their (often imperfectly developed) faculty of writing. Who does not think to remember that—

The Beaver brought paper, portfolio, and pens,
And ink in unfailing supplies;
While strange, creepy creatures crept out of their dens
And watched them with wondering eyes—

eyes that, we would wager, were envious as well as wondering? Writing is not a pleasure which, like smoking, can be enjoyed under any conditions and at any moment between waking up and going to sleep; but it is one of the few remaining ways in which civilization allows us to employ our hands. Those who genuinely dislike writing are either "molluscs" or people who practice some other form of manual labour, such as pianists and amateur carpenters.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Much depends upon the physical conditions. If it be true (as the makers of the hassocks in the Temple Church believed it to be) that devotion is at its highest when the body is in complete comfort, it is much more true of writing. No one can write in anyone else's chair or at anyone else's table; and few have yet succeeded in finding the perfect chair and table for themselves—the chair that is not too hard nor too soft, the table that is not too big nor too small, too slippery nor too rough in surface, the table and chair that know each other's ways and the writer's. A fortune awaits the inventor who can devise the means by which a man may write comfortably when lying on his back, or lolling in his arm-chair, or roasting himself on the fender-stool. Implements, too, are all-important. There is much to be said for a good pencil; but a pencil is a self-willed thing. It has pernicketty notions about the kinds of paper on which it can, or cannot, write. It is apt to be fresh, and to bolt with the guiding hand; or slovenly, and to scamp its work. A "fountain" pen can do excellent well, when it likes; but the temper of a fountain pen is more uncertain than the temper of woman or the sea, and in its tiresome moods it leaves its victim no choice but, according to the state of his digestion, to objurgate it as an invention of the Father of Evil or to bow before it as a profitable chastening. Besides, a fountain pen robs the writer of his ink-pot; and to the writer, when the desire is on him, the ink-pot, large, clean, newly filled with perfectly liquid ink, is more alluring than to the thirsty man the tankard, large, clean, newly filled with perfectly liquid Munich beer. To each man his own penholder and nib, but for every man one rule about nibs—a nib must always be new. And of paper there are so many varieties that some people die before they have discovered the obsolete paper for their own needs. Thick, thin, smooth, rough, large, small; cut clean and square, or left ragged with deckled edge; paper gives opportunities for self-expression that are infinite. There are books, too—those attractive ledgers, enormous in size and stuffed with the smoothest and thickest of paper, in which enviable clerks write exquisite figures; there are books bound in puffy purple leather, with stiff, gold-edged leaves that invite the pen. The stationers' shops are rife with dainty little books for accounts and memoranda, of no possible use to anyone except an as excuse for the pleasure of writing; and there is at least one book in the world made of blank sheets of old Persian paper enfolded in a sixteenth-century Italian binding.

IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTS.

The importance of the implements cannot be exaggerated. A bad nib may write a letter that will kill a friendship; and there is a school of criticism which admits that the pen makes up the critic's mind for him. The modern novelist, we believe, dictates his work, or he would realize with sympathy how a slashing attack on his latest book was not the reviewer's doing but the pen's, or the ink's, or the papers'. Journalists are as "paper-sparing" as Pope; they use other people's half-sheets, or the cheapest paper they can buy; and journalism will never be what it might be until the proprietors of newspapers give every member of their staffs *carte blanche* to order what he likes at the stationers'. Even so, the perfect joy of writing can never be known to the journalist, or even to the letter-writer who is making up his letter as he goes; for the brain, like the body, must be at rest. In the Middle Ages it was enjoyed to the full by the monks, copying in the *scriptorium* words which they already knew by heart. To-day its purity is confied to the ledger-clerk who is "entering up," and to the few who keep a commonplace book and write in it their own or others' poems.

It is understood that Babu Ambica Charan Majumdar, Pleader, Faridpur, has been invited by the Barisal Municipality to stand as a candidate at the forthcoming bye-election of Municipalities of the Dacca division for electing a representative to the Bengal Council. The Madaripur Municipality is also going to nominate him.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BRITISH JOKE.

AMUSING LECTURE BY THE WRITER OF "CHARIVARIA".

Speaking of "British wit and humour of to-day," Mr. Walter Emanuel (Charivaria of "Punch"), at a meeting of the London Branch of the National Book Trade Provident Society, held in Stationers' Hall, on Feb. 27 with Mr. Arthur Waugh presiding, said that he had dealt with the subject fourteen years ago in an essay which would be absolutely fresh to them all, because it was contained in one of his books (laughter).

The most striking characteristic of British wit and humour, as they then appeared to him, was the way in which they had spread. One now met with them everywhere, and every paper had a humorist on its staff, and his humour was always kept in the same column so that they could identify it. The evening papers were even more witty and humourous, and side by side with a description of the burial of a statesman in Westminister Abbey were crisp, witty paragraphs, headed: "The light side of the funeral" (laughter).

The British quality of comic genius lay in its splendid and touching loyalty to and regard for old friends. The joke that had exhilarated the early nineteenth century was cheerfully welcomed at the dawn of the twentieth. No mere coincidence could account for this, and it could not fail to impress mere foreigners with our bulldog tenacity. If a man brought us a joke, we required to be satisfied about its durability. Would it wear well? There were some jokes that we had learnt to revere, and their historic ties it would be difficult to estimate—in fact, his own theory of one fine old chestnut was that it was the joke for which Cain slew Abel (laughter).

As to our national appreciation of humour, he was inclined to think we had the quality of humour we deserved. He was reminded, in fact, of the American Senator who at a dinner said, "I fancy I will take plaice." "What, Senator, still a place-seeker?" remarked a wit. "Yes," said the Senator as he drew a revolver and shot him dead. After the joke had been explained to the Senator he had a good laugh, and said he had acted too hastily; but to show he had no grudge he attended the wit's funeral (laughter). Our parliamentary sense of humour was wearing very well, and the same howl of laughter which greeted one of the ancient barons when he sat upon his tomahawk now greeted the modern member of the House—even in a time of grave national crisis—when he sat upon his silk hat.

IMPROVED HUMOUR.

The foregoing represented his (Mr. Emanuel's) views fourteen years ago. To-day he considered we had improved. To start with, there were fewer comic papers, and "Punch" was a very different paper, and, under the editorship of Sir Owen Seaman, it was better than ever before, apart from his (Mr. Emanuel's) contribution to its contents. Mr. Zangwill, he reminded them, had formerly said that the essence of humour was surprise—that was why we were pleased when we saw a joke in "Punch" (laughter). There was never a more goodly company of men and women making jokes than at the present time, said Mr. Emanuel, as he recalled the names of Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Sir J. M. Barrie, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Sir Owen Seaman, Mr. Barry Pain, Mr. Zangwill, and others, as well as the names of many of the chief illustrators and cartoonists of the moment. There was also a considerable increase of comic judges in our country, not only in the High Courts but also in the county courts, and even among the police court magistrates. Some of the latter were nearly as good jokers as the others in the High Courts, who got higher salaries (laughter). Death lost half its terrors when a murderer was sentenced to death by a comic judge.

Jokes were even being made in the highest circles. The Kaiser, for instance, had in 1908 achieved an Imperial joke. Another had, it was hinted on good authority, been laid down and might be expected to be launched in 1915 (laughter). We could, however, in view of his British ancestry, claim little reflected glory. King George had not yet attained to this distinction, but such was the rivalry between this country and Germany that we should not be surprised if an English royal joke took place (laughter).

"WAIT AND SEE."

After all, we had the satisfaction of knowing that his Majesty's chief Minister, Mr Asquith, had achieved an astonishing success with his gag—"Wait and see" (laughter). After all, we were not a humorous nation compared, for instance, with the American, whose slang phrases, "He has bit off more than he can swallow" and "Rubber neck," declared Mr. Emanuel, with dubious sincerity, were very clever. Some years ago, among the stock jokes of the music-halls were "bad cheese" and "red noses." To-day their repertoire embraced the exclamation "Lloyd George!" or a reference to a half-penny morning contemporary, either of which caused laughter. He believed, however, music-hall audiences would now-a-days take better pabulum if it were offered to them, and he referred to the success that "The Follies" in Mr. Bourchier's prime had achieved with their superior type of amusement.

Was it, asked Mr. Emanuel, an advantage to have a sense of humour? He found it was, because he was often able to see the point of his own jokes when others could not. The sense of humour also saved people from doing foolish things. It was that the suffragettes lacked, or they would realise that trying to be so much like men was as foolish as if we men were to agitate for the right to be grand-mothers (laughter).

The lecturer discussing the question whether women had as keen a sense of humour as men, told the story of a lady who was not paid for a joke she sent to 'Punch.' Mr. Anthony Hope gave the explanation. "Humour," he said, "is not an art; it is a gift." "Punch" had taken it as such. He (the lecturer) considered that women had a much keener sense of humour, the reason being that they looked their best when smiling, and in their latest fashions they certainly looked much funnier than men (laughter and applause).

THE ART OF ADELINE GENEE.

THE CLASSICAL SPIRIT.

A curious episode in theatrical history has been the successful revival in England during the last few years of the ballet, a form of art which, says "The Times," seemed to have reached the term of its vigour after the retirement, in the middle of the last century, of the four great *ballerine* Taglioni, Grisi, Cerrito, and Grahn, who danced together before Queen Victoria in the historical *pas de quatre* of 1845.

The leading place in this revival has been held both here and abroad by dancers trained in the Imperial Russian schools, which have reaped a great reward for their secular fidelity to the principles of a historical art. It is well to reflect, however, that if England was better prepared than almost any country to welcome these newcomers, it was because tastes had been refined and a place made ready for them in London by the brilliant dancer who begins her leave-taking of the stage at the Coliseum this afternoon. The link between the Italian ballet of the past and the Russian ballet of the present is to be found in the art of Adeline Genee.

THE LIST OF TRIUMPHS.

Mme. Genee, who was born at Aarhus, in Denmark, had the good fortune to come of a dancing family and to find in her uncle, M. Alexander Genee, a teacher fit to train her, and in her aunt, Mme. Zimmermann, a *danseuse* qualified to criticize her. On November 22, 1897, she appeared for the first time in London at the Empire Theatre in a revival of *Monte Cristo*, following up her success in this production by a triumph won as the Spirit of Liberty in Mr. Wilhelm's fantastic ballet entitled *The Press*. From this date till her withdrawal from the Empire on the evening of December 28, 1907, she continued to develop her own capacity, together with her audience's power of understanding. It was a process of education, resumed on her return from America in 1908, in which every step was marked by the creation of a new and exquisite character, *The Milliner Duchess* in 1903, *Cinderella*, *Coppelia*, and *The Debutante* in 1906, *The Dryad* in 1908, the Abbess in *Robert le Diable* in 1909.

Amateurs of the ballet have debated, and will no doubt continue to debate, as to which of all her parts is Mme. Genee's masterpiece. She is said to prefer *Coppelia* herself, while her admirers differ widely, some cherishing the delicate pathos of *The Dryad*, and others exulting in the gaiety of the famous Hunting Dance, which was first given in a ballet called *High Jinks*. It is possible, nevertheless, to doubt whether she has shown any more perfect revelation of her qualities than a solo dance named *A 'la Taglioni*, which was seen only once at a special performance in the summer of 1912. In this dance, in which she ventured (with good right) to incorporate into her manner some of the methods associated by tradition with the greatest *ballerina* of history, she seemed in a unique way to express the dominant spirit of all her work, the classical spirit.

CHARACTERISTICS.

A French writer has said, in a happy phrase, that the characteristic of classical works of art is to be *purs, clairs, et frissonnant de lumiere*. These words serve admirably as a definition of the dancing of Genee. The purity of her style is shown by her scrupulous adherence to the principles which have been handed down for the guidance of generation after generation in the dancing schools of Europe. The temptation, which must beset every great dancer, to make her art simply the vehicle for the parade of a captivating personality is a temptation which seems never to have had any hold upon her. And curiously enough the result of her stedfastness has taken the shape of a matchless versatility. It may be doubted whether there is any other dancer alive who can execute with equal technical ability so grand a variety of steps. Her resources only end when all the recognized variations of ballet dancing are exhausted; they acknowledge no limitations based on individual preferences or personal inabilities. Thus in extent and quality her dancing possesses the first great sign of classical art, perfection and completeness of form.

It is equally possessed of the property named "clearness" in our definition, the property of familiarity and simplicity, which some have opposed to the charm of "strangeness in beauty" which is found in the products of Romanticism. We can accept this distinction without sharpening it into a conflict; and we can recognize that the appeal of Genee both in her dancing and in her acting is always one addressed without tormented subtilty to the broad human sense of sorrow, or happiness, or fun. The author of a delightful study of modern dancing, while describing her work as "explicit, simple, and wholesome," appears to regret that "beyond the frontiers of her art lie tracts of the spirit unexplored." There is no need for such repining. The possibilities of the ballet have been enormously enhanced by the band of romantic artists who who have found the means to express in it the secrets of Oriental voluptuousness, the religion of primitive savages, and the blending of human with animal consciousness in the creatures of Hellenic mythology; but at the same time it is neither practicable nor desirable that all art should be exotic. If only to balance the weird half-lights and shadows of such spectacles we need something as open and joyous as Genee's dancing in *Les Papillons*, an art *frissonnant de lumiere*, an art with the warmth and innocence of sunshine.

It is less painful to have to bid farewell to a genuinely classical dancer than to a dancer of any other type. A dancer of the classic quality, who has brought with her something which existed before her, leaves behind, when she goes, something which is able to survive her. The copying of the intimate personal peculiarities of a great artist is a frequent but indefensible industry; it is productive of little but empty *singerie*. Copying is legitimate, however, when its subject is an achievement perfect in its form and universal in its appeal. To serve for patterns is the privilege of the classics; and thus Mme. Genee when she has retired from the ballet will continue to live in it and to inspire it. She will not only be a memory; she will have become a model.

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TRAIN MURDER CRIME

FATHER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

WITNESSES TO ALIBI.

The hearing of John Starchfield's defence to the charge of murdering his five-year-old son Willie by strangling him in a train on the North London Railway on Jan. 8, was continued by Mr. Biron at Old-street on March 9th further evidence for the defence being called by Mr. Margetts.

At the last hearing three witnesses stated that they had recognised the dead boy as a little boy whom they saw with a woman on the afternoon of the murder in the vicinity of Camden Town. One of these witnesses, John Symons, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Boyd, who appeared for the Treasury in Mr. Bodkin's absence.

A CONFRONTATION.

At counsel's request a woman of short stature, wearing a black hat and blue knitted coat, stepped forward holding a little boy by the hand. The youngster wore a blue jersey and short knickers, and his hair was dark and somewhat curly. He gazed wonderingly about the court. "Look at that boy," said Mr. Boyd. I suggest that that was the lady and the boy you saw."

"No," witness replied, gazing at them intently.

Are you quiet sure?—Positive. It was not the lady or the boy.

Is she like the woman?—Not at all.

Symons repeated his statement that he had often seen the dead boy playing in the front garden of the house in Hampstead-road at which his mother lived.

JOHN MOORE'S STORY.

Witnesses from the offices of "John Bull" told of the visit of the Crown witness, John Moore, who states that he saw Starchfield with the boy at Camden Town. William Grindley, a clerk, said Moore, who was in an excited state, said, "I saw the murder done by Starchfield." Witness believed he was drunk, and not in a fit condition to make a statement.

William Gage, another clerk, also said the man was excited and half drunk, and that he said he had seen the murder committed.

Robert Edmondson, a "John Bull," special commissioner, said that Moore told him on Feb. 4 that he knew all about the murder, but would want payment. He said he did not informed the police because he was afraid of being knocked about and losing his situation and wages I had to cox a statement out of him," said the witness.

Mr. Margetts: Did you tell him that your people would send him into the country, and keep him, and produce him when wanted at some indefinite period?—Most decidedly not.

MAGISTRATE'S QUESTIONS.

In answer to Mr. Boyd, witness said he knew on Feb. 4, when Moore called, that Starchfield was in custody.

The Magistrate: Why did you not send Moore to the police at once?—I had no power to order him to go there. I advised him to go there.

The Magistrate: Then you say he did not take your advice. Why did you not refuse to have anything to do with him?—I was there to take a statement, and I advised him to go to the police. As he would not go I took a statement and passed it on to my editor.

Mr. Boyd: Did you not have a typist called in and a statement taken down and signed in your presence?—Yes. I should like to explain that. I had to coax it out of him.

The Magistrate: I don't understand it at all. Why should you coax the story out of him? Your obvious duty was to send him to the police?—He would not go to the police, and I passed the statement on to the editor.

"If I went to the police with every story I had with reference to the police I should have nothing else to do," said the witness later.

Mr. Edmondson denied that he got the statement for journalistic purposes. Asked why he did not tell the police when he went to them that the man was drunk, had made extraordinary statements, and required payment, he said he thought the police would get into touch with him and see for themselves.

"But they could not see what had actually taken place before," counsel rejoined.

STARCHFIELD'S ALIBI.

Mr. Margetts then called witnesses to prove an alibi. Jules la Barbe, deputy at the lodging house at Hanover-court. Long Acre, in which Starchfield lived, said that at a quarter to one on the afternoon of Jan. 8 he saw Starchfield in bed. A man named Barry was in another bed.

Mr. Boyd (cross-examining): Have you ever before to-day fixed the time of your visit to this romm as late as a quarter to one?—No.

Witness also admitted that on the night of the murder he told the police that the time was about 12.30. and that ten or fifteen minutes later he saw Barry in the kitchen dressed. He now stated that he did not see Barry in the kitchen.

The Magistrate observed that, apart from the evidence as to Starchfield's movements up to 12.45, the witness's testimony did not seem to be very reliable.

Thomas Stickley, hotel porter, swore that at ten minutes to three he saw Starchfield in bed.

Mr. Boyd secured the admission that on Jan. 9 witness told Chief Inspector Gough that he could not recall seeing Starchfield after 12.50. Later, however, the accused said. "Do you recollect speaking to me about closing the door?" and he remembered the incident.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 11th March.

Early in the proceedings on Wednesday, Mr. Margetts, who appears for the defence informed the magistrate that one of the witnesses for the Crown had been found under circumstances which indicated that he was making an attempt on his life. "I do not say anything more," he added, "except that you ought to be made cognisant of this fact."

Mr. Biron: I have seen the report.

The reference was, of course, to the man John Moore, who is now lying in hospital suffering from gas poisoning.

THE ALIBI.

Further evidence was called to prove the alibi set up by Starchfield, Michael Ryan, day deputy at the Hanover-court lodging-house, stating that the prisoner was in bed between 12.30 and 1 p.m., on the day of the crime. At the inquest, when the verdict was given, witness said, "Cheer up, mate," and Starchfield replied, "All right, Mike." (It will be remembered that, according to Detective-Inspector Hall, the words that Starchfield used were, "Not a work, Mike.")

Cross-examined by Mr. Boyd, the witness admitted that at the inquest he signed a statement to the effect that he saw Starchfield in bed at noon.

Mr. Boyd: You made the statement to the police and accepted it before the Coroner on two occasions, and it was not until questioned by the jury that you changed your mind. Is that correct?—Yes.

"SO LONG MATE."

William Tilley, also known as Barry, said that he was in bed at the lodging-house at two o'clock on the day of the murder, and that Starchfield woke him up.

Mr. Margetts: Were you in Court when a statement was made that you were somewhere else at 11.30 on Jan. 8?—Yes.

Were you in bed all that morning?—Yes. On my oath I was.

[At the inquest Mrs. Starchfield swore that she saw Barry in Rupert-street on the morning of Jan. 8.]

Witness swore that all Starchfield said when the verdict was delivered was, "So long mate."

The Magistrate: I don't attach any importance to it. Something was said, and it might be misunderstood.

In cross-examination this witness also identified his signature on a statement at the inquest to the effect that he left the lodging house in the morning.

Mr. Margetts (re-examining): When the police extracted the statement were you not quite sober?—I was worse than not quite sober. (Laughter.) I was flurried, thinking he had something to do with me.

James Lane, a newspaper vendor, said he offered Barry a cup of tea in the lodging house kitchen at 2.35 p.m. on Jan. 8.

Edward Cox, a porter, said Barry was in the lodging house kitchen at 2.30, and Joseph Page, a news vendor, deposed to seeing Starchfield in bed just before noon.

MRS. STARCHFIELD'S STORY.

Agnes White, of New Compton-street, W.C., said she had employed Barry at her salad stall in Rupert-street. On Jan. 8, she did not see him until 5 p.m.

Mr. Margetts: If he had been opposite Wales' tea-shop in Rupert-street, at 11.30, must you have seen him?—Oh, yes.

When the magistrate interposed as to the relevance of this question, Mr. Margetts pointed out that Mrs. Starchfield had sworn that she saw Barry by this stall, opposite to the tea-shop, at 11.30, on the morning of the murder, and that suggestion of the prosecution was that he got up at 10.30 and went out.

The Magistrate: She cannot possibly say he was not there. She has said she did not see him.

Mr. Margetts (to witness): If he had been there, must you have seen him?—Yes.

Thomas Bowler, news vendor, deposed to going with Starchfield to a coffee-shop at 4 p.m., and this statement was corroborated by a waitress.

Starchfield left the dock without saying a word after being formally committed.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

5th Sunday in Lent, 29th March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Agutter in G. Hymns 96,200, 556,263; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Preacher, the Rev. Fr. Barton, S.S. J.E., Canticles, Chants, Hymns, 320,200,495. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays in Lent, Choral Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Revd. C. D. T. Mason, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay, will hold a confirmation in the Cathedral, at 6-30 p.m., on Friday, 3rd April 1914.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for the Diocesan Church Society Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Shortened Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Rev. C. E. Hodge, Chaplain of Byculla, will preach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Diocesan Church Society.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Preacher: Rev. W. Thomson M.A. Psalm 124 (second version) Hymns 40,207,308 Collection for Additional Clergy Society.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Sermon to men: Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright, 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart, 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev H. E. Barrell. 9 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., afternoon Service. Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev, L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandes.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Owing to the visit of the Commander-in-Chief to Lucknow from 27th to 30th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Allahabad by a special train on the night of Thursday the 26th instant, and not 27th as previously arranged.

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CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

A QUESTION OF TREATMENT.

DANGER OF MISTAKES.

Mr. G. A. Touche, Unionist M.P., for North Islington, has of late been setting himself energetically to the task of endeavouring to ascertain the precise nature of the treatment accorded to criminal lunatics in England, says the "Standard." His attention has been drawn to the case of a young fellow named Charles Degg Pritchard, who in 1901 was convicted of writing a foolish threatening letter and sent to Broadmoor as a criminal lunatic, where he has been detained ever since, beyond the legal maximum for the charge alleged against him, although his parents declare that a mistake has been made, or that there was a temporary mental disturbance which has since passed away.

Seen by a "Standard" representative, Mr. Touch said. "There can be no doubt that, by force of circumstances, the staff of a criminal lunatic asylum can do much to influence the period of detention of prisoners, especially in the direction of creating an impression, perhaps quite honestly but erroneously, that a person is likely to be a danger to himself and the public because of suppositious acts of the future.

"I believe that there is some rule that the staff should be changed from one prison to another, but I am told that this is not observed in practice. If, as alleged, a great many members of the staff are related to other members of the existing staff, or past members of the staff, either by blood or marriage, it at once becomes obvious that something in the nature of a close corporation is established; and if a prisoner offends one member of the body he is, in danger of coming into a collision with the whole.

"It is also stated that there are relationship with the local tradesmen, so that there is an outside local interest, and it is said that jurors on the inquests are sometimes either pensioners or tradesmen, the same persons serving over and over again. However honestly such juries may do their duty, it will be difficult for them to escape from a bias in favour of the institution. I put a question to Mr. McKenna on this subject, and all he could tell me was that the summoning of jurors is a matter for the coroner.

"Not only were there 780 patients at Broadmoor Asylum last year, but another criminal lunatic asylum has been built at Rampton, where there were 240 patients last year.

OBJECT OF TREATMENT.

"The object of the treatment should be to effect cures. From this point of view the system can hardly be regarded as successful, as it appears, from an answer given me by Mr. McKenna the other day, that during the year 1913 only five patients were discharged from Broadmoor recovered to the care of their friends and four to the care of Salvation Army; seven were remitted recovered to prison, and two discharged absolutely on expiry of sentence. This makes a total of only 18, which is a small percentage on 780.

"It is a significent circumstance that, in the last five years, the number of deaths from brain disease, as stated by Mr. McKenna, in answer to my question a short time back, has only been 19, or an annual average of less than four. There are, however, many deaths from other causes. During the last eight years 156 men and 26 w men have been buried in the cemetery of the Broadmoor Asylum.

"A curious feature is the extraordinary variations i. the length of detentions, according to a list which has been supplied to me. A prisoner for attempted murder has been released in ten months; another for double murder in three years; for wife murder in four years; for matricide in 2½ years. Compare this with the crime of sending a threatening letter, for which there has already been a detention of about 13 years!

"The general experience of those who present petitions with regard to prisoners is that they receive a stereotyped reply to the effect that Home Secretary sees no ground for interference, or to the effect that the prisoner is a danger to himself and others, and, therefore, the petition cannot be granted. These replies may be sent after careful inquiry, but the regularity with which they are issued indicates a mechanical process. And so the years pass on, and the friends of prisoner die or become tired of trying to move this official inertia.

POSSIBILITIES OF ERROR.

"It is not, of course, suggested that any abuses such as those associated with Newgate Prison in the old days exist here, nor would anyone urge the release of any inmate of a criminal lunatic asylum if it were to involve public risk; but there is danger that mistakes may be made in sending men to these establishments, and that mere carelessness or indifference, or possibly even a desire to prevent scandal, may keep them incarcerated in a living tomb.

"While I have an open mind with regard to the allegations concerning the condition of affairs at Broadmoor, I cannot help thinking there is ground for an inquiry as to the working of the present system."

The Hon. Mr. Mazharul Haque sails for England on the 18th April and will spend about a month in England. He proposes to deliver a series of lectures on the various topics of the day including the Press Act, on the position and the status of Indians in the Colonies, on the foreign policy of Britain, and on Hindu-Mahomedan relations. Mr. Mazharul Haque is going to England as a delegate from Behar of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Haque will probably visit Constantinople and Cairo on his way back.

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The Indian Succession Act

FOR

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BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,

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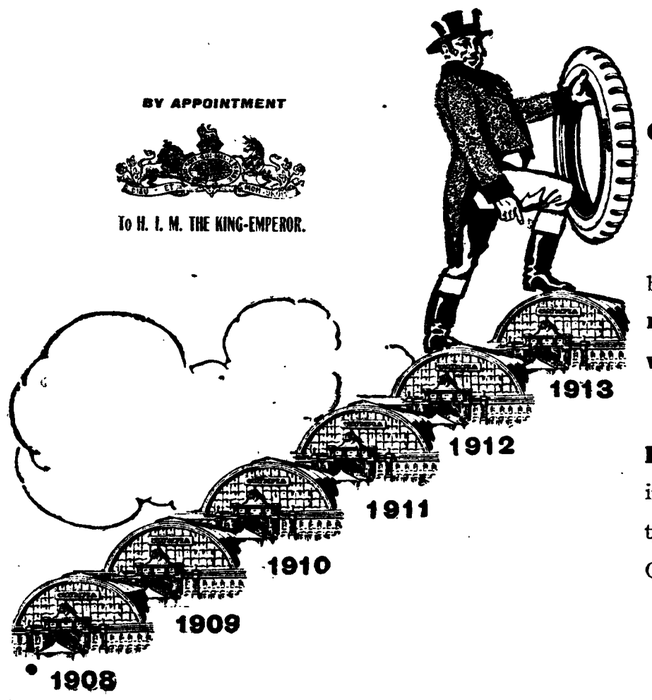

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